Sunday Edition

The Bombay Chronicle

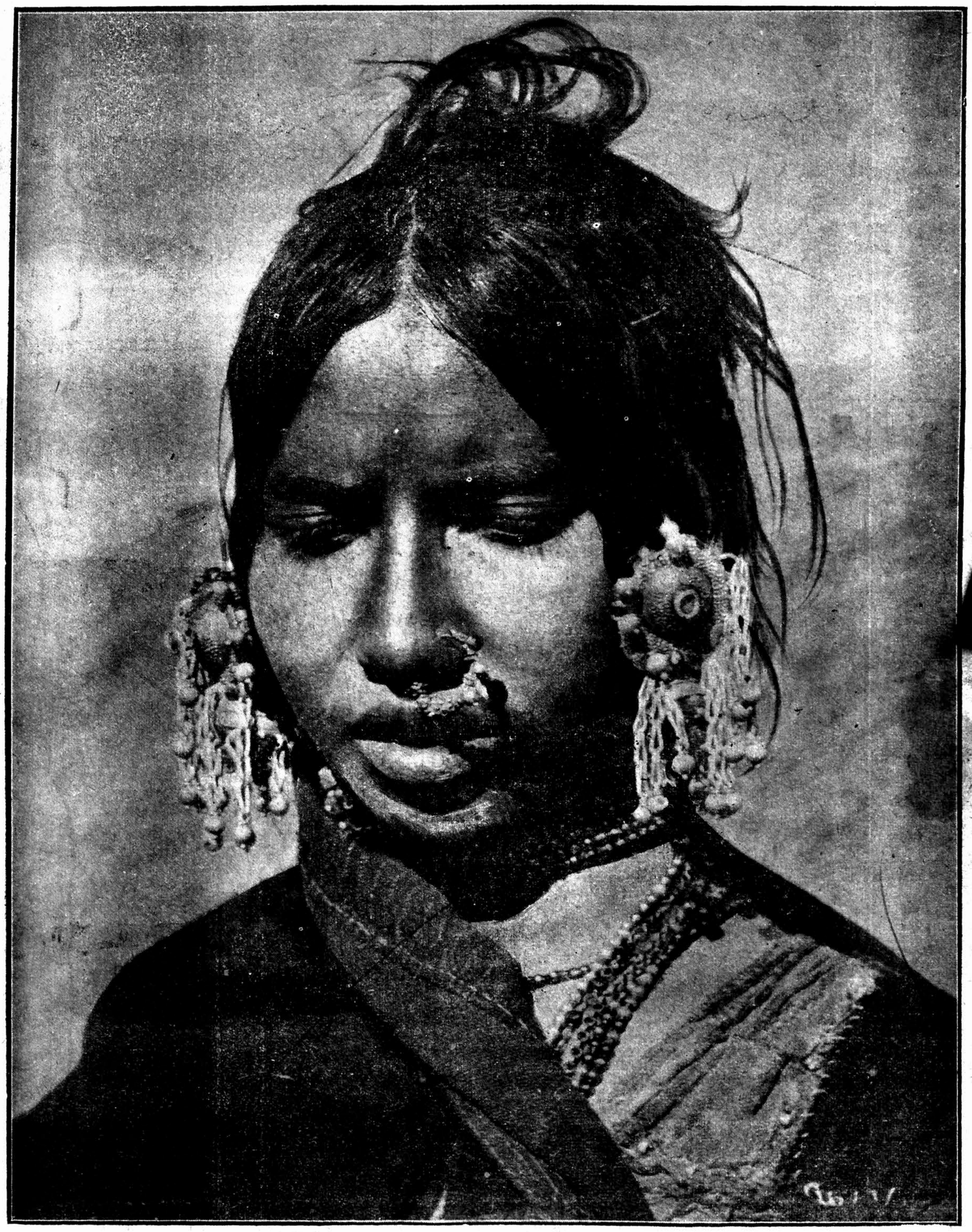
Founder: PHEROZESHAH MEHTA

Editor: SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. XXVII NO 39. BOMBAY: SEPTEMBER 24, 1939. PRICE: TWO ANNAS

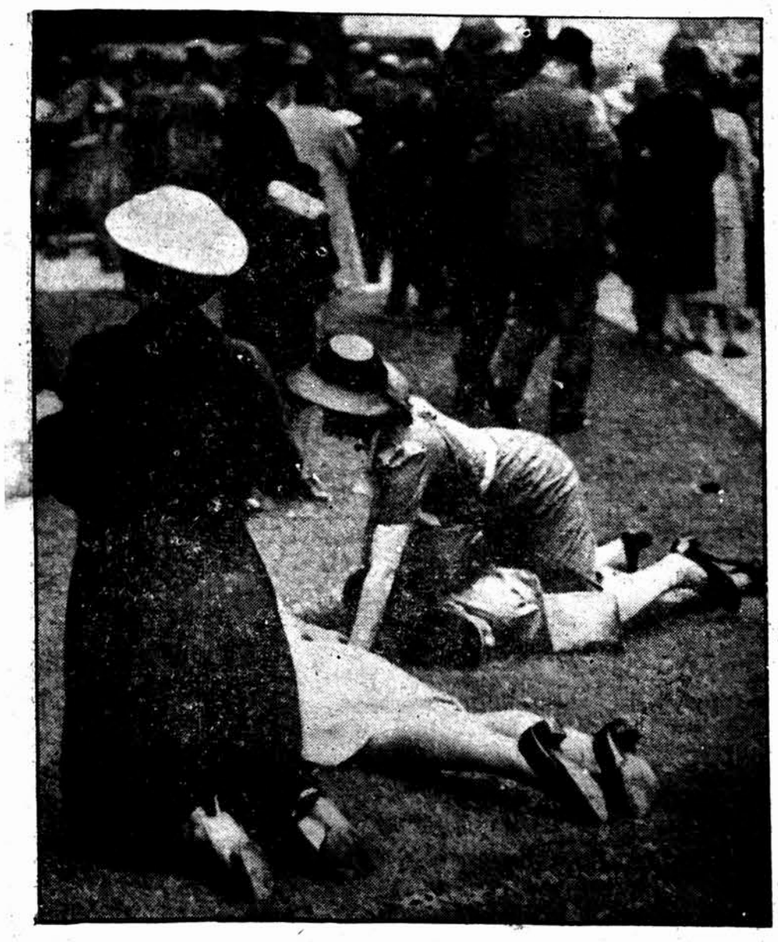
A LAMBANI BELLE



—N. N.

Latest snapshot of Hitler, taken on Aug. 24, as he arrived at the Berlin aerodrome, Tempelhof, from Obersalzberg.

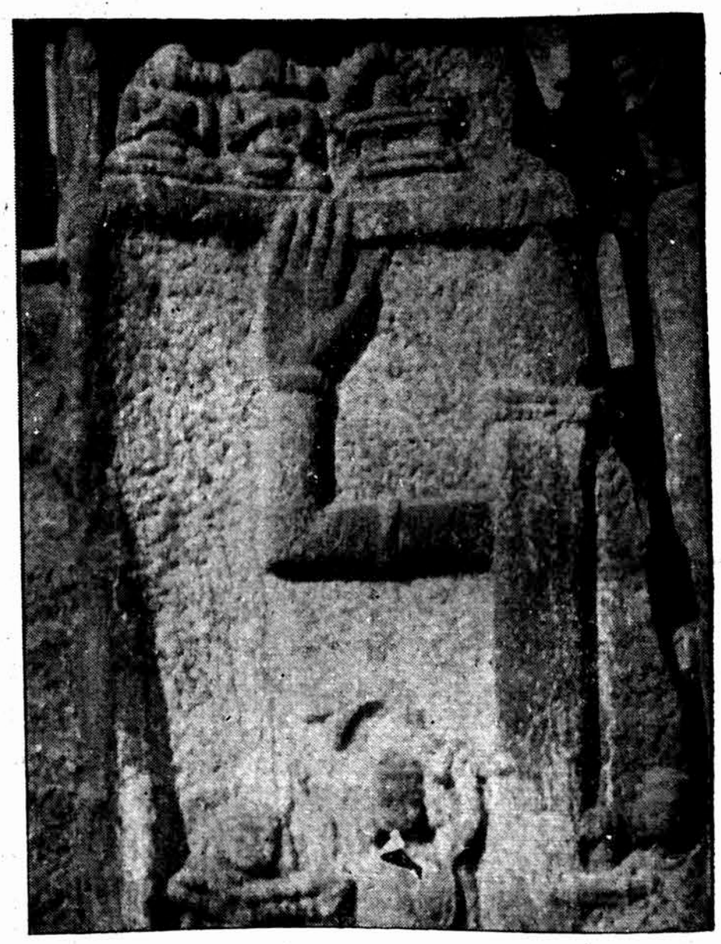
Ancient City Hall of Danzig (shown here), construction of which was begun in 1378, is notable for its graceful tower, nearly 270 ft. high.



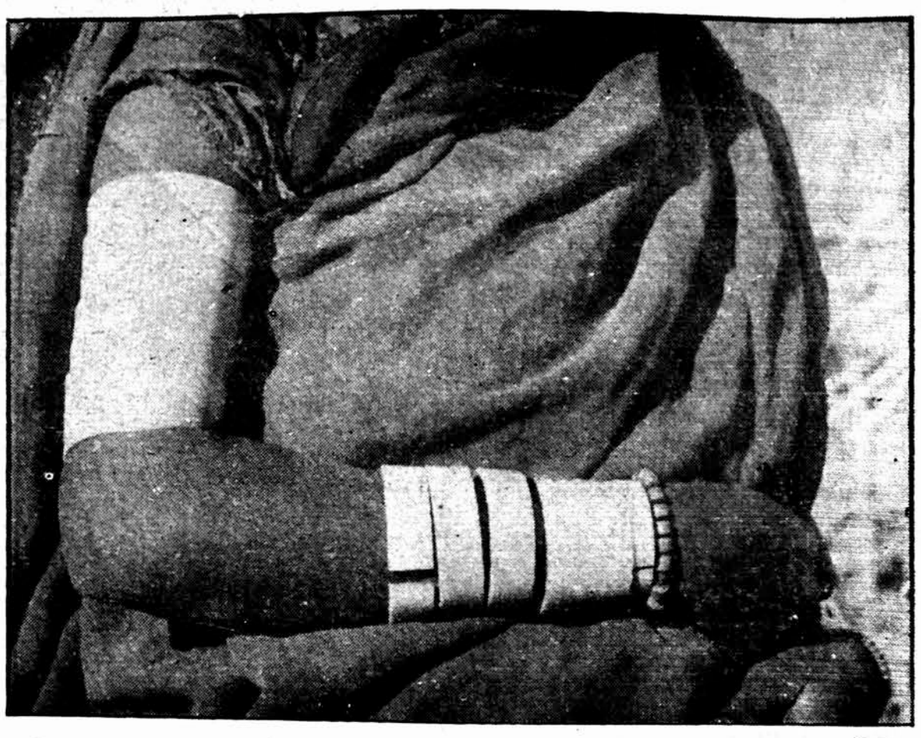
Left:—Mother-love shows itself vividly in this picture of women covering children with their own bodies during an I. R. A. bomb scare in a London Street.

★

Right:—The Fascist salute in stone? No.--just a "Mastikal" a South Indian memorial in stone to a dead heroine.



Women Students of Sir J. J. School of Art acquainting themselves with the intricacies of the human skeleton.



A dozen broad bangles is the minimum prescribed for the arm of a dame of the Lambani tribe. The bangles are usually made of ivory.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

Post Box 322
Telegrams: "Chronicle".

Registered No. B. 1065
Telephone No.. 22037

The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: SEPTEMBER 24, 1939.

World's Unhappiest Man

By N. JOG

WHO is the world's unhappiest man to-day? Is he Adolph Hitler, whose era of unbroken bloodless victories is over and who will soon have to face the hour of reckoning?

Is he Neville Chamberlain who has from September to September travelled all the way from Appeasement to Armageddon and who tragically confessed before the outbreak of the war that everything he believed in and worked for all his life had crashed around him in ruins?

Is he the Duke of Windsor who last week returned to his motherland unheralded and unnoticed after his three-year-exile abroad? What thoughts must have passed through his mind as he stepped on British soil? They are thinking of giving him a war-appointment; in the normal course he would have been the symbolic head of the entire military, naval and air-forces of the British Empire?

Is he any of the Japanese warmongers who suddenly find their pleasant pastime of hauling down British trousers gone, thanks to Stalin having joined hands with Hitler? The Japanese, however are more opportunist than the Germans and their cunning may yet find a way out of the ideological impasse in which they find themselves at present?

* * * *

No! None of these can claim to be the unhappiest person in the world to-day. I do not give that title even to Marshal Smigly-Rydz, who is to-day engaged in the Herculean task of defending his motherland from the bloodthirsty Nazi hordes. Even if he fails, it will be an honourable, heroic failure.

Who is then the most unhappy being in this world at present?

Yes! you have guessed right. It is our old friend the Duce. Benito Mussolini gets the beit without doubt..... The heart of the Italian dictator is as heavy as lead to-day. That lantern-jaw hangs limp.

What a sight it is! The Father of Fascism is sitting motionless when his brood is enjoying its war-dance? The apostle of action is counting his peace beads. While aeroplanes are droning and bombs are flying over most of Europe the martial Mussolini—the modern Caesar—is only attacking his spaghetti!

* * * *

The Italian policy is said to be one of non-participation in hostilities as long as she is not attacked, which is not, of course the same thing as neutrality!

Dictatorship, whether it is Fascist, Nazi or even of the Soviet type, is based upon power and endures through power,

BENITO MUSSOLINI "World's Unhappiest Man".

which is centred in a few or only one hand. Power is, however, a good word to use for an evil thing. The power of dictators is drawn not from, their own moral or physical resources or spiritual and ideological beliefs but is won through chicanery, treachery and savagery, arson, torture and cold-blooded murders.

It was Mussolini who first declared his faith in the worship of power of this type and through those means. The favourite and famous method adopted by Mussolini's original Fascist levies of dosing their opponents with castor oil was only the beginning of the sadistic outrages that have been committed by the Nazis during the last decade upon innumerable innocent men and women.

It is not, therefore, because of the apparent betray of his unshakable comrade beyond the Brenner Pass that Mussolini must be feeling uneasy and unhappy to-day. Such betrayals—if a betrayal it is in the present case—act merely as flea-bites to a dictator's conscience, if that is, he has any conscience at all.

* * * *

Just consider the situation politically, strategically and ideologically. Taking the last first, the anti-Comintern Axis fell to pieces no sooner Stalin touched it. The Fuehrer has apparently succeeded in forcing this ideological right-about-turn through the mouths of the Germans and what scruples there were have been more than counterbalanced by the immense help of Soviet non-intervention in Hitler's Polish adventure.

The Japanese, too, seem to have maladroitly washed their hands off the Axis altogether and revised a new approach to the Far-Eastern issue. But poor Duce! He has to stick to the Anti-Comintern Axis for dear life even if it may sink in his nostrils! On the other hand the Italians, who are devout Catholics, are looking with abhorrence to the Hitler-Stalin pact.

The presence of the Vatican is another uncomfortable, complicating factor. For even a Mussolini cannot browbeat the Pope into giving apostolic blessings to Stalin—the bombing of Abyssinians and Spanish reds was another thing.

Nor is the Duce in a postition to stake everything into a last gigantic gamble and declare openly as an ally of Germany. For politically the Italian feeling is definitely pro-Allies. At any

For once my sympathies go to the unhappy occupant of Palazzo Venezia. I would not care to be in his gilded chair for all the world.

rate they are not anxious to burn their fingers for drawing the Nazi chestnuts out of the Polish fire. Domestically Mussolini finds his own darling daughter Edda and her ambitious husband Count Ciano egging him on towards Germany. And the son-in-law is more ambitious than the father-in-law would like him to be. He is said to be very much in the good books of Goering and Co.....

Italy will not join hostilities. But the exasperated Duce knows that nobody believes this declaration. Not certainly the British, whose first act in the crisis was to close the Mediterranean. The British Grand Fleet is ready for him to go to war and he is already hamstrung strategically. Turkey and Egypt, too, are in fighting trim and, above all, what will happen to the Abyssinian Empire, which is far from digested yet and is giving him no end of chronic stomach-ache.

* * * *

So then joining the war means inviting suicide. But remaining neutral means slow strangulation, for it is obvious that more and more pressure will be applied from Berlin for supplies of foodstuffs, coal, iron, etc. How long can Italy feed the Nazi Moloch, while outwardly remaining neutral? And if she ends her neutrality, how long can she feed herself in the teeth of the Mediterranean blockade?

What a jam and pickle, ideological, strategical and political, to be in for a man and that man past his best years! Fascism is to-day engaged in its life-and-death struggle, while its progenitor has to sit with folded hands watching the scene helplessly. Ruin threatens his life's handiwork and he cannot lift even his little finger to save it.....Or should he?—and risk his own neck in the process.....

For once my sympathies go to the unhappy occupant of Palazzo Venezia. I would not care to be in his gilded chair for all the world.

A THOUGHT FOR TO-DAY

War will disappear, like the dinosaur, when changes in world conditions have destroyed its survival value.

—Prof. R. A. MILLIKAN.

THE EGYPTIAN PRESS

Journalism's Part In Political Life

By

ANGUS WATT, Assistant Editor, "THE SPHERE"

The newspaper is a great power in the land of Egypt. It has played a predominant part in the modern development of the country. On the other hand, to be strictly just, it must be said that its influence has been responsible for a great deal of the political confusion in which Egypt has been from time to time plunged.

Napoleon is said, on somewhat vague authority, to have been responsible for the publication of the first Arabic newspaper in 1799, and Mohamed Ali the Great started the official journal, "Al Waka'eh al Masria," in 1828, but it was not until the Khedive Ismail's days that the Arabic newspaper came, properly speaking, into existence. From those early days the newspaper was seized upon by would-be reformers as the ideal, and practically the only, means of propagating their ideas. Later on "Al Lewa," founded by Mustafa Kemal Pasha, was to initiate the Nationalist movement. His work was carried on by others until its recent triumph in the signature at last of the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty, in which success the building up and maintenance of the national movement through press campaigns was an indispensable factor.

One of the reasons for the great influence of the newspaper in Egypt, probably the most important, is the fact that, until recently at least, there has been no other form of modern Arabic literature in existence. Newspapers are, therefore, avidly read by all literate Egyptians. The opinions expressed in them are passed on by word of mouth to those who cannot read. Thus one will often find an Egyptian ignorant on the majority of other subjects, but extremely well-informed on the principal matter of discussion in the Egyptian press, namely, the political situation and its intricacies.

Freedom Of Comment

More than the Parliament itself the Egyptian newspapers are the form where public affairs are discussed. They enjoy an extraordinary amount of liberty and are allowed to go as far in comment and criticism as those of any country in the world. Even when Parliament is sitting it sometimes happens that politicians decide to fight out their major engagements in the newspapers rather than before the more limited public of the Chamber of Deputies. The journalists at one time or another. There have been journalist-Ministers—a journalist is now in the Cabinet and all the Ministers make free use of the columns of the newspapers for their manifestos and declarations to such an extent that they might rightly be described as journalists.

In such circumstances it is not surprising that politics should be the almost exclusive business of the newspapers. In fact, the history of the newspapers of the country—their rise, decline, and extinction—would be a clear indication of what had happened in the political field.

Nevertheless, social and economic questions are beginning to take a more important place in the newspapers. Literary, scientific, artistic, health, and other special articles are being introduced and are proving popular with the readers. Gradually the Arabic newspaper is becoming nearer to those of Europe and the United States in diluting the wine of politics with a fair proportion of the water of general information. A certain carelessness about getting the correct facts is still characteristic of the Egyptian journalist. Political leader-writers are over-forcible in their style and inclined to exaggeration. These defects, however, are likely to be remedied with the advent of more stable conditions now that the National Movement is not absorbing the whole attention of the country.

It is significant that the greatest of the Egyptian daily newspapers, "Al-Ahram," is an independent journal of information, unaffiliated tho any political party. It was founded in 1875 and is the oldest Arabic newspaper in existence. "Al-Ahram" has acquired the largest circulation of any daily newspaper in Egypt (something in the neighbourhood of 70,000) through the excellence of its news services, especially its foreign news, and its general reliability. A large amount of space is given to foreign news from the big agencies and from its own correspondents in the principal capitals in Europe. The newspaper has also correspondents in all the big cities of the Near East, and this service of news is practically unequalled. Its circulation extends beyond Egypt to all the Arabic-speaking countries of the Near East, where it has considerable influence, as none of those countries has a daily newspaper of anything like its importance. Another independent newspaper, "Al-Mokattam," fills, less promiently, a similar position in the evening newspaper field.

Built Up By Syrians

These two papers are Syrian-owned, and it is interesting to note that the Egyptians press is built up entirely by Syrians. They were encouraged to come into the country by the Khedive Ismail, who wished to become a patron of literature and the arts. Egyptians, however, are now taking a greater part in newspaper work, though there is still a big percentage of Syrians among owners and journalists. The younger educated men are being tempted into journalism by the part they can thus play in the exciting game of politics, or as an alternative to the Government posts, which were once the goal of all of them, but are now more and more difficult to get.

The changing tides of politics cause fluctuations in the importance of the other, purely political, daily newspapers. At the present moment the balance is again changing. For example, "Al-Gihad," once a big morning newspaper and official organ of the Wafdist Government, has dwindled to an evening paper. Its place has been taken by "Al-Misri." The most influential place among the evening papers is held now by "Al-Balagh," the Government organ, which was formerly Wafdist and the most ably edited of any party organ they possessed. It s still as brilliantly conducted against them by the same proprietor and editor. A new morning newspaper, "Al-Dustour," has appeared to represent the interests of the Saadist party, formed by the ex-Wafdists, Dr. Ahmed Maher Bey and Nokrashi Pasha.

Before leaving the subject of the daily newspapers it is interesting to note that the foreign cable news that is of the most importance in Egyptian eyes is the mention made abroad of Egyptians and Egyptian affairs. Egyptians are intensely sensitive about what is said about them abroad, particularly in England. The effect created by comment in English newspapers is often out of proportion to its real importance, for the Egyptian journalist has a genius for reading between the lines, even if there is nothing there to read. These comments on Egyptian affairs cabled to Egypt fill a considerable space in the daily newspapers.

Only a small percentage of Egypt's population of 15,000,000 is able to read, and the circulation of the newspapers is, therefore, limited, the highest figures, as already noted, being in the neighbourhood of 70,000. The effective range of a newspaper, however, is far wider, for in the Egyptian village the man who can read has to do so aloud to those who cannot, and enjoys doing it. In spite of the limited public an extraordinary number of newspapers are published. The number of periodicals in Arabic totals well over 200, while about half that number are published in foreign languages.

The Egyptian journalist is seen at his most brilliant in the political weekly newspapers, the brightest publications in the country. He there gives full play to his genius for satire. These weeklies are crammed with pungent comments, humour and gossip, which can be as corrosive as acid. They frequently overstep the limit of good taste, but their bite is keenly appreciated by their public which is as large as that of the most important dailies.

Magazines in photogravure have made their appearance, and some of these weekly illustrated papers are as well produced as anything in Europe. Periodicals are now appearing of a technical nature, and others for the cinema, sport, radio, etc., covering a very wide field. Since Egypt has its own radio station, the magazines containing the broadcasting programmes has become one of the most widely circulated of all Egypt's periodicals and is also read all over the Near East.

Many Languages

One of the most striking features of journalism in Egypt is the large number of languages used in addition to Arabic, and the important part played by these foreign-language newspapers. The principal foreign language used is French, many of the papers in that tongue being directed and edited by Egyptians. These newspapers thus form a liaison between Egyptian opinion and the foreign colonies, and serve a useful purpose in promoting understanding.

An independent newspaper, "La Bourse Egyptienne," is, however, the most widely circulated. It is English-owned, but its direction is Jewish and, as far as it has any opinion, it may be said to represent the views of the powerful Israelite community in the country.

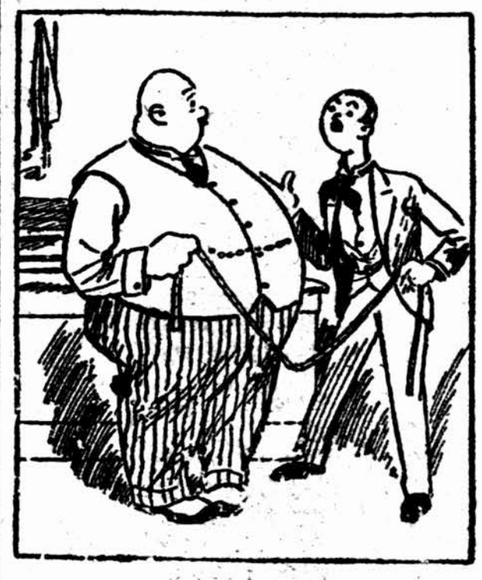
The British community has two newspapers, the leading one being the "Egyptian Gazette," which in the half century of its existence has played a notable part in Egyptian affairs. Its articles are always taken, rightly or wrongly, by Egyptians as expressing the views of official British circles in Egypt, and they thus exercise considerable influence. The other daily newspaper, the "Egyptian Mail," has of late years made considerable progress in rivalry to its elder brother. The British colony has even an illustrated "society" weekly, "The Sphinx," which for over forty years has faithfully recorded the comings and goings of important personages and the social activities of the colony.

All the other foreign colonies are equipped with newspapers of varying importance, particularly the Greek and Italian communities, which are the largest in the country.

CATARACT

Try Degon's "EYE-CURE" (Regd.) a guaranteed Specific for CATARACT and all other Eye-troubles No risk. Thousands cured without operation. Safe, Sure, World-wide reputed and tested Success Guaranteed, Price Rs 2. Postage As. 10.

Kamala Works (B.C.), Panchpota, Bengal.



"Do you mind holding that end of the measure while I walk round, sir."

Poland And The Struggle For Freedom

By "OBSERVATEUR")

Country That Produced The Greatest Benefactress Of The World

"THROUGHOUT the thousand years of its history, the Polish people have always stood for the highest ideals of humanity, for faith, for justice and peace" writes Pederewski, one of the greatest artists of modern times that Poland has produced, in the course of the moving appeal that he has recently addressed to Mahatma Gandhi.

Common Bond

Perhaps the modesty that is so much of an integral part of his personality and artist-nature and that powerful sense of self-effacement which is its keynote and which made this old man give everything and make sacrifices demanded by his love of his country, have prevented him from mentioning the heroism and self-sacrifice of Polish patriotism which stand out against the background of the long and weary struggle against Poland's oppressors, tyrants and enemies, both internal and external.

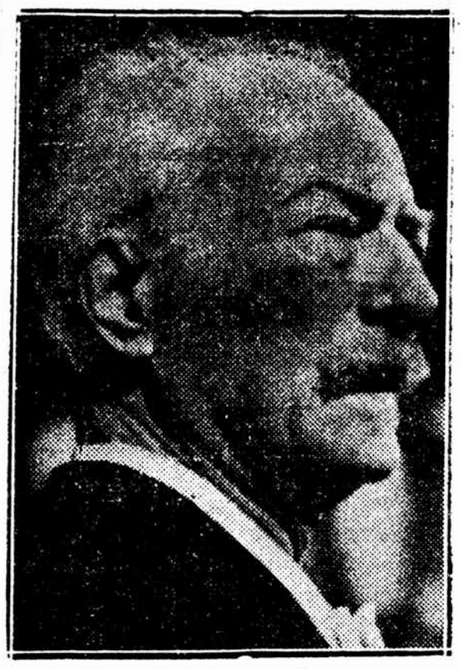
It is perhaps not as well appreciated as it should be that Poland is much nearer to our country through the bond that unites and brings closer together two countries and peoples, however different they may remain in race, language and other purely accidental externalities, through common emotions and aspirations of the human spirit at its highest expression.

Gift To World

In the world of thought, imagination and action, in the world of art, in the world where humanism reigns, Poland has given us men and women who remain the greatest figures in all times—a Paderewski, a Conrad, a Curie,—symbolic figures too, whose careers in foreign countries either as forced exiles or exiles by choice make demands on our recognition and gratitude of the claims of the country that has struggled for centuries in seeking her destiny as a free country.

Polish Emigree In Paris

The woman known all over



Pederewsky, world-famous musician and Ex-President of Polish Republic.

the world as the heroic spirit who achieved perhaps the greatest blessing to the generations of suffering humanity was an obscure, struggling poor Polish emigree who had made her home in the poor quarters of Paris—the asylum in those days of the men and women hunted out of the countries of their birth for the crime of their dreams of freedom.

The sufferings of her early years and the memories that generations of exiles, driven out of the country they loved so ardently and in the service of which they gave all they possessed in life, had made a deep mark on the mind of this young girl who, with that quality of Polish doggedness, the stubbornness, the character with which the Polish men and women are fighting an old enemy against such odds to-day as well as with the heroism with which the Basques fought their Fascist invaders, pursued the path of scientific research.

It was France's privilege to claim as her own this woman who lived, worked and died in the country of her adoption. Her life, so charmingly and exquisitely simple and heroic, with its wealth of achievement and success, is however explained psychologically through the tragedy of her individual destiny and the destiny of her country.

Curie's Magnanimity

When, in her exile, touching poverty and the passionate thirst of scientific research, the temptation of a world's fabulous wealth was dangled before her eyes, she preferred, with that quiet heroism which was so much the part of the 'emigre' nature and the nature she inherited from generations of Poles exiled in foreign countries for the crime of aspiring to achieve their country's freedom, to sacrifice the material interests of her family—her young daughters one of whom was to keep up the flame of both her parents' genius, Madame Joliot-Curie, and whom Blum persuaded to join the Front Populaire ministry—and said 'No.' She wanted the priceless gift, so miraculous for its powers of alleviating the crudeste suffering for which there is hardly any name of the whole world's humanity.

Heroic Life-Work

Stricken by a grief that was henceforward to eclipse the joy of her life—the death of Pierre Curie, her collaborator and the man who shared the struggle that they carried on in the stbales turned into an improvised physics research laboratory and where she worked without caring for the ordinary comforts of human existence side by side attending to her duties as mother and house-keeper and the man she so passionately loved along with science—she was to devote the remaining years of her valuable life to the research of her discovery of radium.

The 'Institut de Radium' of Paris, which has contributed so much to the modern therapy of that terrible disease, cancer, and influenced, in the greatest measure, the research now carried on at different centres all over the world, bears the name of this Woman. The most important technical term in the radium treatment has immortalized it. It is a French name, but the old woman whose sad and noble face we salute with the gratitude of our heart and who worked in the "Institut" she practically created with a devotion that is only to be found amongst the men and women who dedicate their lives to a cause and an ideal was a Polish girl who cherished the undying love of her country and the memories of her sufferings in the recesses of her soul..

MOPSY by GLADYS PARKER
I DON'T THINK I MADE A MISTAKE IN BUYING THIS SUIT, DO YOU?
NO, YOUR MISTAKE IS IN WEARING IT!
GLADYS PARKER
8-12

Annas -/9/-, Rs. 1/- and 2/- per bottle.

Nothing else will give the Hair such a Radiant, Healthy appearance. Rubbed gently into the hair roots, it affords a Complete Hair Tonic Food, Preventing Thinning and Loss of Hair.

Sold by all Dealers, or Direct from

Smith, Stanistreet & Co. Ltd.
Manufacturing Chemists, Calcutta.

Ask for and get Stanistreet Products always.

Denmark Seized With Fear Of Nazis

THERE IS ALMOST A SETTLED CONVICTION THAT GERMANY MAY USE ANY PRETEXT TO ANNEX THE COUNTRY

(By KAMALADEVI CHATTOPADHYAYA)

"THE PROVINCE OF SLESVIG-HOLSTEIN, A DANISH POSSESSION, WAS SEIZED BY BISMARCK IN THE WAR OF 1861. IN THE TREATY OF PRAGUE (1865) ITS RESTITUTION WAS GUARANTEED. BUT THE BIG STATESMEN HAVE A WAY OF FORGETTING TO FULFILL PROMISES WHICH THEY DO NOT FAVOUR. SO IT REMAINED WITH GERMANY UNTIL THE CLOSE OF THE WAR IN 1918 WHEN IT WAS FINALLY RESTORED TO DENMARK. THIS PROVINCE HAS MANY OF THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SUDETEN COUNTRY. DENMARK KNOWS THAT SLESVIG CAN BECOME ANOTHER SUDETEN OVERNIGHT. THIS FEAR HAS SEIZED HER."

DENMARK cannot be scalled an industrial State, although as many people are engaged in industry as in agriculture, lack of mineral ore and coal makes it impossible to develop large manufacture. Nevertheless it is a creditable fact that 70 per cent. of the manufactures consumed in the country are of its own make. Denmark is trying to keep pace with the rapidly changing times through rationalisation, mechanisation, standardisation, etc. But as it can never hope to produce anything on a large scale, it must concentrate on specialisation. In cement, ship-building, the brewery industry (which is one of the largest and most important), yeast production, engines for cement industry,—all these have attained a perfection of technique that enables it to hold its own in the international markets.

Industrial labour is extraordinarily well organised, only a small infinitesimal number not being in the trade unions. The maturity and strength the unions have attained through their intensive organisation, have made them the strongest power in the land. The wages, standards of living, prices, legislation are practically ruled by them. Even the menace of unemployment has not persuaded the unions to lower the wages or the standard, which is rigidly and powerfully controlled by them. In fact even those who are outside the unions fear to violate them.

Fresh Nature-Life

Several factors have no doubt contributed to make this a success. In the first place the Scandinavians lend themselves to group working, co-ordination and organisation in a very exceptional way that compels one's admiration. To them it seems to come so naturally that one must deduce that it is a national characteristic. Their culture seems to run in set patterns. Secondly, their civilisation has not been allowed to grow into a complicated forest like the rest of the world. Lastly, their extreme simplicity and natural ways of life radiate the fresh Nature-Life, uncontaminated by exotic and artificial elements. Their cities are wonderfully free from those dark colourful spots which mark all the capitals of Europe and other Continents. Their amusements are simple and have a child-like gaiety. Tivoli is typical of it. It usually strikes the sophisticated visitors as "childish". It needs the child-heart to enjoy Tivoli and the Scandinavians have remained unspoiled enough to still possess that child-heart and love its ways.

It is, therefore, no wonder that they are a hearty strong race full of vigour and health. Their glowing red faces need no artificial aid and it is so refreshing to encounter natural healthy cheeks and lips after the loved red blare of the women of other countries. They still love their bicycles. In fact Denmark is the land of bicycles. One probably sees more of them there than a whole lot of countries put together. They are said to have one bicycle to every three people. It is characteristic of their whole growth. It has speed, more real and genuine than that of madly rushing round a vicious circle calling it progress; it has only one value, the good of the many, not the comfort of the few. We do not wonder that it has the lowest mortality rate in the world, and the average expectation of life is 60.3 years.

In this country the women enjoy the same rights as the men and many social measures have been enacted for their benefit. Its social legislation for the workers is one of the best in the world and has attracted considerable attention from all over, just as has its co-operative system. It is, therefore, necessary to deal with these in more detail. But, to understand these we have to first of all understand Denmark's political character and the various factors that are shaping this country's destiny. Denmark has been a Constitutional Monarchy since 1849.

The State Structure

Under the present Constitution all electoral privileges have been abolished and universal suffrage granted to all men and women above the age of 25. The Parliament, which is really the supreme authority in the country, consists of two Houses, Folktinget (Lower) and Landstinget (Upper). Unlike some others, the two Houses do not indicate a difference in social or economic position, but merely in age. The tradition still prevails that the older men are more responsible than the younger. The Lower House is composed of 149 members elected by proportional representation for a period of four years by all Danish Citizens above the age of 25. The Upper House is composed of 76 members elected by the electorate to the Lower House of more than 35 years of age who choose a Congress of Delegates which in its turn elects the Senators. The Upper House is elected for eight years, one half of its members being renewed every four years.

The Cabinet consists of 13 members presided over by the Prime Minister known as the Minister of State. In the early days the Farmers' Group, Venstre (Left), Party was the most radical and militant. It is this group which led the fight for the rights of the agriculturists and also in the cultural movement. They were the pioneers of the folk high schools and the co-operative movement. It came to power in 1901 and created an incident of extreme interest in Europe, as a farmer became the Prime Minister for the first time. Unfortunately this rise to power instead of strengthening them only weakened their Party, for many quarrels and squabbles started within it. While one section retained its old radical and militant character, the other shed it when it assumed office and grew more and more conservative until it resulted in definite split.

Social Democracy Comes To Power

With this rose the Social Democrats to power. They have their roots more in the industrial class, the small holders and petty traders. When Venstre turned more conservative, the small agriculturists left it and went over to the Social Democratic Party with the result that Venstre to-day is largely confin-

(Continued On Page 38)

ON FOOT THROUGH WAR-TORN CHINA

Frightful Scenes Of Devastation And Misery

(The concluding section of the account by Charles Beveridge, the journalist who is walking from London to New York via Europe and Asia, and whose previous articles we have published).

On our way back from the Caves of Shelter we came across an interesting sidelight on the effect of the war on religion. We passed some ancient temples, highly ornate and colourful; one was now a barrack and another a hospital, where we found the gods had been segregated in one corner with a fence built round them. Curious they looked in the shadows, carnival-like giants penned in their wooden cage, blinking dully at the bright lights gleaming above the wounded.

"Was there any opposition?" I asked. "Not much. One or two older men objected, but the priests soon agreed when we showed that the wounded needed space and that the idols could be accommodated safely over there."

Back in Kweilin, we found a short, grey and stocky man waiting for us, who greeted us with a broad Scottish accent. He was W. H. Donald, the famous Scottish-Australian adviser of the Generalissimo, Chiang Kai-Shek, and one of the alleged "mystery men" of Asia. Certainly, no one knows more about this vast land.

He was passing through on a tour of inspection and had heard that two mad foreigners were in the town. We made the most of the opportunity to raise those questions of high policy that the provincial officials would be unable to answer.

"The strategical policy for the first phase of the war was to hold positions as long as possible and then to withdraw to new lines. That ended with the fall of Hankow and Canton at the end of last year.

Intensification Of Guerrilla Warfare

The second phase is now developing. The strategy now being followed is that of nation-wide mobile fronts with intensification of guerrilla warfare and reinforcement of Chinese military and political strength behind the Japanese lines. Reconditioning of divisions is being undertaken, and henceforth there is to be more intensive training of fighting units before they are sent to the fronts.

We aim to send political workers to operate on a large scale in the "occupied" areas, where they will fortify morale, undermine the puppet regimes, eradicate traitors and penetrate the subsidised troops of the Japanese—the Manchurian Chinese and Mongol soldiers who are being used in certain areas.

In this war the Japanese have desolated more territory, killed more non-combatants, destroyed more cities and caused a greater displacement of human beings than probably has even been accomplished in any previous war in history. When I apply only one test to this statement, and point out that there are over 40 million refugees in Central Government territory, the truth of what I have said stands out in dreadful relief."

Donald spoke quietly, but with a grim dourness in his tone. Within a few minutes he was called away to the military aerodrome where a big plane was waiting for him. We too had to face the problem of our future route.

It depended on the Rain Gods—perhaps on one of those gaudy wooden fellows parked away in that temple. The monsoon was still driving over all South China, and there was no question of flying to the coast. But if it cleared while we were on the train we should have to cross 200 miles of the most heavily-bombed line in the world.

With a silent prayer we boarded the crowded, stinking and asthmatic little train. But the Rain Gods were gentlemen; they worked at full pressure deluging this sodden land for the entire week that the train spluttered its way down to Kinnhua, and the seaway to America. Over the rim of that horizon lay the Golden Gate, where never yet has Jap. 'plane blackened the sky with its evil image.

COMPETITIONS

Solutions of price competitions prepared astrologically by the recipient of the Title of Professor from the late Maha Raja of Cochin, Rs. 5/- Annual Horoscope weekly details for 1 year Rs. 2/8. Full Life Reading Rs. 15/-. Five questions about your future Re. 1/6. Malayalee Mantras for success in Life and Love; Grade 1 in silver locket for 7 months Rs. 2/8; Grade 2 in silver locket more potent, for 17 months Rs. 5/-; Grade 3 in gold locket super potent, for 7 years Rs. 25/. Postage extra. Specify profession; and time; place and date of birth; If not known time of writing. Details free.

Prof. KOCHUPARET, B.,
P. O. Kottayam, Travancore.

MODERN MISS NIPPON

Where She Scores Over Her Indian Sister

By

A. F. THOMAS, M.A. (Oxon) F. R. G. S.

The Indian girls are known in Japan for their loveliness, their beauty, their grace, fresh complexion, and their incomparably simple and sensible dress. They are also known for their exceptional ability as efficient house-wives and competent mothers. It is for these gifts then that the Indian girl is specially appreciated in Japan.

But, there is one direction in which the Japanese girl has a distinct advantage over the Indian girl, as judged by a mere male, yes, and as judged also by an impartial member of the fair sex, which is not always so unfair as many would claim in such matters! This advantage is sartorial. The Indian girl, however lovely her dress may be, cannot enjoy to the same extent that dual sartorial appeal which is Modern Miss Nippon's prerogative. It is rare that a non-Japanese girl looks really at her best in kimono. Similarly an Indian girl in native dress looks so "cold on the Paris boulevards or in the London West End."

Kimono—A Product Of Japanese Climate

There are many reasons for this. For example, the Japanese kimono is essentially a product of the Japanese climate. Now that climate is humid, terribly humid as compared with even the Indian. The loose-fitting body of the Japanese kimono, and the wide sleeves, permit insulation of that excessive humidity. They are designed for that. Further, they permit the Japanese girl to sit on the floor of her house. Here again, the 'tatami,' or straw-matting of the Japanese house, is essentially a product of the Japanese climate. Then, the kimono colours are harmoniously blended with the light of Japan. It is for this reason in particular that a Japanese kimono worn in any country other than Japan, and especially in the West, looks almost offensively exotic. This is why the Japanese girl does not like to wear her kimono in other countries. Her modesty tells her that she is over-conspicuous; and her feeling for beauty teaches her that the colours of the kimono are not aesthetically blended with the light of the foreign country. Why, she even prefers to be somewhat dowdily dressed, if inevitable, in western style to being what she considers gorgeously and conspicuously dressed under skies which do not harmonize with the colours of her kimono, however lovely that kimono may be.

I recall that a beautiful Japanese girl friend of mine who was studying in Paris would resolutely refuse to wear her kimono in Parisian broad daylight on the Boulevards. But, she would readily consent to wear it when my wife and I took her to the Comedie Francaise, in the evening. She wisely knew what was best, and would not commit the crime of appearing a sort of hot-house flower in the middle of the modest meadow, a sort of orchid among the buttercups and daisies. Conversely, it is just here that I would beg leave to protest mildly against an unconscious error which many Western girls make when they come to Japan. It is that they will insist on buying the most highly-coloured kimono, when they come to Japan. It is which the Japanese girl, even under her bright native skies, would only wear in Spring or Summer. Then, these lady visitors to Japan take home with them these highly coloured Kimono which in their home-country appear even far more out of harmony than they would in Japan when worn out of season.

Modern Miss Nippon.

Not For Middle Aged Women

I am sorry to say that the elder foreign ladies are often most to blame here. No Japanese middle-aged women would ever wear a gaily-coloured kimono. It is considered quite unbecoming, almost indecent. Yet even grey-haired, dignified dowagers from Western countries seem to consider it quite 'comme il faut,' though outside a fancy-dress ball such a get-up is frankly ludicrous. And this pertains not to the kimono only, but to its accountrements. For example, they will insist on wearing the 'obi' or tight-fitting sash as if it were a body-belt instead of a sash which should be tied high rather as a breast-supporter. It then appears as a "tummy-band," instead of what the usually frank-speaking French euphemistically call a "Soutien-gorge" rather than a "Cholera belt."

Again, the foreign lady visiting Japan seems to take a long time to discover that the Japanese girls wear very little jewellery. They consider it such bad taste, and as ostentatious as they would to plaster the walls of their houses with all manner of things thereby converting the home into a bric-a-brac shop rather than a place to live in. To wear Mikimoto cultured pearls, or the Thursday Island thoroughbred variety, with a Japanese kimono is a crime.

Yet, I recall an English girl in London winning the first prize at a party for the best foreign dress. She was dolled up in kimono, which, to being with, was folded over as if for a corpse, i.e. she had the right side over the left, instead of the left over the right. Then she wore the 'obi' as if it were a maternity. Of course she must wear Louis XV high-heeled shoes and silk stockings to fit in with this grotesque masquerade. For the occasion she had had her frizzy platinum-blond hair specially brushed so that it formed a perfect golliwog coiffure. But, the crowning absurdity was that around her neck she wore what I could only assume from the photograph was a Mikimoto pearl necklace. She must have assumed that as the Mikimoto pearls came from Japan, it was 'comme il faut' to war them. Well, that girl was awarded first prize! I do not know which to blame most, the girl or the judges.

Western-Style Dress

And yet, what can possibly be more attractive than the Japanese girl properly dressed in her native kimono and at home? And it is no good believing that Modern Miss Nippon is forsaking her national dress for Western-style "yofuku" as it is known in Japanese. No, she is too intelligent to do that. She just keeps the Western-style dress as another arrow in her quiverful of charms. Which reminds me that Laurence Binyon, the well known English poet, when he was in the Far East a few years ago, said "I emphatically reject the erroneous and superficial idea that Japan has cast aside the social and cultural traditions of an older civilization to make room for a whbresale westernisation."

In this matter of the kimono, the Japanese girl, like the Indian girl, known that she is more appealing aesthetically, yes, and sexually too, in her kimono than in western-style dress. It is not only because the kimono suits the climate better. It is also that the kimono hides imperfections and charms more than does the western 'yofuku.' It hides such physical defects as thick ankles and howed legs where they exist, which is rare to-day. At the same time it enhances charms by hiding them.

Here I believe Miss Nippon is wiser than her western sister. You may say that it is an unfair advantage she thereby enjoys. But, did I not claim this at the start? However, this does not make her any the less attractive to the opposite sex, since is not everything fair in love and war? The Western girl often replies ti this that a man does not always like to be with a sort of doll dressed up in the home, however charming she may appear. And don't we men know this? But this is just where Modern Miss Nippon scores. She has received plenty of gymnastics in her elementary and high school training. She is healthier and more svelt than her mother ever was. And she is often physically as hard as nails. She can swim, hike, climb mountains, and ski, or ride on horseback. In fact, she is very good at sport. When hiking with her brothers or husband (hiking with sweethearts is simply not done, of course, in Japan), the Japanese girl can quickly get out of her kimono and into breeches, which, however, she would never dream of wearing in the home, either sartorially or figuratively.

Like Her Indian Sister

Here again she resembles her Indian sister. In other words, the cute Modern Miss Nippon knows how to dress for outdoor life and for the home. She may not wear her "riding-breeks" quite as well as her Western sister does, and she may not sit her horse always so well as a prairie lass in America, Canada or Australia. Still, I know of no woman on earth who looks so sedate and so soothing as the Japanese wife or daughter in Kimono at home, unless, indeed, it is the Indian wife.

Sartorically, therefore the Japanese girl can appeal to man's most capricious tastes. And in this way she holds her husband as well as any women in the world. It is no good saying that the Japanese husband is not proud of his wife, as so many western men

(Continued On Page 38)

NEW BANNU'S
LEPROSY & LEUCODERMA BALM
is the only guaranteed specific for any variety of LEPROSY or LEUCODERMA tested by eminent physicians, irrespective of age and stage of disease. For particulars, apply with details of your ailment to:—
NEW BANNU STORES
Voongutur, Via Tadepalligudem, Godavari West.

DR. B. N. DESAI, L. M. & S. HYDROCELE SPECIALIST.
Wadifalia, SURAT.
WITHOUT OPERATION
Cures HYDROCELE at one sitting in 10 minutes from 1st to 6th every month in Sardar Grih Hotel Crawford Market, Bombay.
Details with certificates can be had on sending 3 annas stamps.

The Mysterious Universe

By
R. N. Malagi

II—Will There Be An End?

So far it was believed that the vast space extends in all directions without an end. But we have arrived at the truth now that it is not really so. Though there is no barrier anywhere, space is limited. It is finite, though unbounded. This was found out by Einstein in his famous Relativity theory. The notion that space is infinite has always been attended by certain difficulties. Consider for instance the distribution of the stars. If the space be infinite and the number of stars is also infinite it can be demonstrated that the nightly sky would be far more intensely luminous than our dim day light. And again, if space is considered to be infinite and the number of stars finite, there is another difficulty. If the stars form an island in the infinite space, then, under the influence of their mutual attractions, (for under the influence of attractions the whole heavenly bodies are in equilibrium, and when this influence fails there will be collusions and chaoses), some of them would attain very great velocities. Such velocities have never been observed at all. From this at least we are led to infer that the space is limited, and consequently the number of stars is also finite.

Process Of Expansion

Space is limited though it is unbounded, and it bends back upon itself and closes up like the surface of our earth.

We often talk about going "in one direction" on the earth; but of course the mariner steering "dead Straight" on his shortest course from one part of the earth to the other travels not along a straight line at all but along a "great circle" of the Earth's surface. In like manner one who could travel for infinite number of years in a straight-line, i.e. in one direction would arrive almost to his starting point. By this time he would have traversed ten thousand trillions square miles, i.e., the circumference of the space itself!

To-day we are able to peep at a tremendous distance of thirty crores light-years, i.e., 17,63,40,00,-00,00,00,00,00,00,00 miles with the help of the most powerful telescope! It is unimaginable to think of its terrible depth. If a gun is shot and the ball moves at the rate of 3,000 miles a minute in a straight line day and night, it would take 1,8,6,00,00,00,000 years to reach this distance. When the temperature of inter-stellar space is minus 269 degrees centigrade, what must be the appalling and unthinkable temperature at such a point! If our atmosphere were transported, it would within half a second solidify there at once. But the centre of the universe is so far away that this distance may be counted as nothing before it.

The spiral nebula, Messeir, is at a distance of 8,00,000 light-years from us, and it is 66,00,00,000 times brighter than our Sun!

Space is expanding. This ever-expandingness of space has been maintained by eminent scientists the foremost among them being Sir James Jeans and Eddington. And the scientific world have accepted this notion.

The spherical space is ever-expanding. At the beginning its diameter was two thousand million and forty crores light-years, and its present diametre is at least 1,40,00,00,00,000 light years; and it means if we were to travel across the universe from one end to the other with a velocity of 1,86,285 miles a second to-day, it would take to accomplish the undertaking not less than fourteen-thousand million years! The circumference of the universe as it is to-day is more than four hundred thousand million light-years!

And its diametre at this rate doubles once in every one-and-half thousand million years for ever and for ever.

Due to this expansion eighty other milky ways, they say, are moving far away from us, and none travels this side to replace the vacant space! And as such, they maintain that if we fail to increase the power of our telescopes, nothing will be visible at all, as some have already gone out of our sights. Once Eddington was pleased to note that as there are before us billions of years ere those will be out of sight we may know all that is required by us. The speed of those running-away-spiral nebulae is calculated to be about 1,000 to 1,500 miles per second.

Volume, Weight And Age

The negligible volume of our earth is merely 2,6,0,0,0,0,00,00,00,-000 cubic miles. Dr. Lardner has cleared this point by his famous illustration. If a tower is erected with the contents of the whole earth with its basis as broad as England and Wales combined, it would be as high as 44 lakhs miles high. Yet this is nothing before the volume of the universe which, as calculated by Hubble, has come to an astounding figure of 384,000,-000,000 billion-billion-billion-billion cubic miles!!!

Our Earth is by weight 5.5 times the weight of water equal to it in volume, and its weight is 125,619,567,000,000,000,000,000 tons.

Whereas, the total weight of the Universe is about 3,000,000,000,000,-000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,-000,000,000 tons!!!

On an average an ordinary nebula is about 2 or 3 hundred thousand million times heavier than our Sun. If we take the minimum weight even that would amount to the maddening figure of 4,377,094,000,000,000,000,000,000,-000,000,000,000 tons!! Usually the nebulae are at a distance of 140 light-years. The spiral nebulae from which the stars will be formed are now about 8,000.

Our Sun and the stars are incessantly radiating energies throughout universe and consequently they are losing their weight and size day by day. Taking into account their present weight and the aforesaid loss, some men of science such as Sir James Jeans and Eddington are of opinion that the creation of the universe dates as far back as 10 (10,00,000) 2 years. Our young Earth is only two thousand million years old!

The life-time of the atoms in the nebulae is on an average about 80 (10,00,000) 2 years and the luminosity is 26,00,00 000 times the luminosity of our Sun!!

Considering all this we may safely say that the universe is still in its infancy.

The Last Scene

The matter in the universe is immeasurable, no doubt, but it is of definite quantity. There can neither be increase or decrease in the quantity of both matter and energy. The total quantity will always remain the same though transformations and chemical actions may take place.

Now the energy passes from higher to lower levels. Heat, e.g., passes from a hot body to a colder one. This passage of energy can be used to do useful work. But no work can, however, be obtained from a number of bodies at the same temperature. We may consider an isolated system, from which no energy is lost, and which is composed of bodies initially at different temperatures. In process of time all these bodies will reach the same temperature. They have not as a whole lost any energy, but their energy is now unavailable. In all transformations of energy there is a loss of availability.

At a certain time in the long past the universe must have been more highly organised. The process has also its maximum. A finite time ago the universe must have been in a maximum state of organisation. The universe then must have a definite beginning a finite time ago.

We have said that the degree of organisation of energy of the universe grows steadily less and less. In a swinging pendulum, for instance, the organised energy of motion has been used up in increasing the motion of the air molecules and in heating the supporters. The energy in its original state has disappeared. The resulting disorganised energy, although quantitatively equal to the original energy, will never assume the original form. It has become less available. Though "nothing is lost when a candle burns," it becomes unavailable. The same process follows in case of the universe until the disorganisation of the energy of the universe reaches a maximum. This final state, the end of the universe, must occur within a finite time.

Some men of science hold another view of the end of the universe. Due to daily expansion of space the matter in the universe goes on scattering gradually. It will finally reach a stage in which due to increased distances of interval between the globes the equilibrium fails and terrible clashes the cold system will have. And, due to these clashes energy will be generated again and the pro-

(Continued On Page 7)

LOOK YOUNG
BY USING
SWASTIK
"PERFUMED
CASTOR OIL

This super quality and ultra-modern hair oil will again grow long silky hair if you have lost them. Don't let old age stare at your face, but be young and charming with a bunch of lovely hair.

Distributors:—
KANTILAL CHAGANLAL & CO.,
Vadgadi, Bombay. Phone 21364

63

THE BOMBAY SAMACHAR

Lucky Numbers For The Month Of July 1939

We have purchased the "Bombay Samachar" Sunday Edition copies bearing the following Lucky Numbers for prices shown against each number during the month of July 1939. Those who have not as yet sent their copies bearing Lucky Numbers may kindly do so immediately

No. 280379 Rs. 100
MAHOMAD OOSMANI,
Sakelin Bazaar,
P.O. JAMSHEDPUR.

No. 583172 Rs. 25
LILADHAR JINABHAI.
Nayeebrahman,
Special Hair Cutting House,
Bunder Road,
KARACHI.

No. 465078 Rs. 25
M. NANDKISHORE, Journalist,
Sombar Bazaar Road,
Sitabaldi,
NAGPUR, C. P.

No. 203985 Rs. 10
MOHOMADALI BADANI,
Badani Building, Koliwada,
BOMBAY, 3.

No. 279081 Rs. 10
HASMAKLAL KARSONDAS,
12-A, New Queen's Road,
BOMBAY, 4.

No. 458532 Rs. 10
MANGALDAS M. PANDYA,
C|o Dostmohomad and Co.,
105-107, Bhandari Street,
Chakla, BOMBAY, 3.

No. 196450 Rs. 5
MOHOMAD EBRAHIM,
Chowdhary Moholla,
KALYAN.

No. 579015 Rs. 5
ISMAIL ABBERS ALVI,
Hasam Building,
Mohomadali Road,
BOMBAY, 3.

No. 197532 Rs. 5
HORMUSJI NUSSURWANJI ZAIWALLA,
NAREL, G.I.P.Rly.

No. 195324 Rs. 5
BABOORAO B. SHETYE,
Station Road,
BANDRA.

No. 577303 Rs. 5
JAMNADAS NARANJI,
452, Chira Bazaar,
BOMBAY.

No. 586251 Rs. 5
ACHRATLAL T. GODHRAWALA,
Popat Moholla,
NANPURA, SURAT.

No. 118248 Rs. 5
B. T. YAWALKAR,
C|o Messrs Ralli Bros., Ltd.,
Sarafa Bazaar,
UJJAIN, C. I.

No. 578217 Rs. 5
CHHANALAL MOHANLAL,
Visnagar Market,
P. O. Visnagar,
N. GUJARAT

No. 282781 Rs. 5
SHAH CHAMPSI LALJI,
Morarji Goculdas Chawl,
Khetwady Main Road,
BOMBAY, 4.

No. 590129 Rs. 5
F. M. CHOKSI,
Station Road,
MAHIM

No. 456328 Rs. 5
M. I. BADAMI,
C|o Haji Habib Haji Peermohomad,
No. 18, 28th Street,
RANGOON.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

Lucky Numbers For The Month Of July 1939

We have purchased the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition copies bearing the following Lucky Numbers for prices shown against each number during the month of July 1939. Those who have not as yet sent their copies bearing Lucky Numbers may kindly do so immediately.

No. 199988 Rs. 25
JAULIAN PINTO,
Vasant Villas,
Colaba, BOMBAY.

No. 466525 Rs. 25
Mrs. J. D. DUDHA,
Engineer Building,
Grant Road,
BOMBAY.

No. 588031 Rs. 10
R. E. SOUSA,
Magba Building, Agar Bazar,
Dadar, BOMBAY.

No. 119528 Rs. 10
T. T. PANLOSE,
128-A, Hill Rood,
Bandra, BOMBAY.

No. 468439 Rs. 5
RAGHUNATH S. KASBEKAR,
166-E, Vincent Road,
Dadar, BOMBAY.

No. 462501 Rs. 5
N. N. Pai,
C|o Dr. Kamat,
Tribhovan Road,
BOMBAY, 4.

No. 200001 Rs. 5
INDIA ARTISTS, LTD.,
Guzdar House,
Hornby Road
FORT, Bombay.

No. 282374 Rs. 5
S. G. KARKI,
Padhye's Building,
Near Portuguese Church,
GIRGAON.

No. 122147 Rs. 5
YESHWANT PANDURANG,
C|o Juma Masjid Post Office,
BOMBAY, 2.

No. 591340 Rs. 5
Mrs. THULASIBAI,
C|o H. S. Srinivasa Rao,
Sub-Overseer, 919,
Hosahalli Estate,
MANDYA, (Mysore State).

THE MYSTERIOUS UNIVERSE

(Continued from page 6)

cess of the universe will recommence. It has also been said that due to most forceful and tremendous clash of everything at a single moment every molecule, atom, and electron (which is nothing but a particle of electricity goes to the making up of the atoms, and the atoms combine and form molecules and those molecules join to make up all the materials of the universe) will be liberated and energy with its first vigour begins to play its former part.

In spite of all these terrible transactions the universe always respects the law of gravitation and for a very long time is held together as if bound by an invisible tie. And in spite of its immensity and infinitudeness it is finite still. Until recently space and time were believed to exist more or less independently of each other and that entirely empty space could quite possibly exist by itself, or time just go on by itself, and both could get on perfectly well without matter and energy. Matter, energy, space and time are now believed to be organically interrelated; flesh of one flesh, bone of one bone, as it were. All that happens in the universe is only a perpetual change; nothing is lost and nothing is gained. And so, Tennyson sang:

"Nothing was born;
Nothing will die;
All things will change."

(Concluded Copyright by Author)

ILLITERACY AMONG BRITISH MILITIAMEN

Field-Marshal Lord Birdwood alleged in mail week that great numbers of British Militiamen are so illiterate that they cannot write their names.

Many officers had told him of this he said, although they were delighted at the men's keenness and enthusiasm.

Taken in conjunction with recent newspaper reports of men of mature age who had been found to be totally illiterate, he thought it was a horrible indictment of our educational system.

Lord Birdwood was speaking at the Kent summer school for teachers at Ramsgate.

WITH Dharoweave REGISTERED TRAVELLING RUGS

IN VARIOUS QUALITIES & ATTRACTIVE DESIGNS

WRITE FOR FREE SAMPLES AND ILLUSTRATED LEAFLETS TO DEPT. NO. 33

At all good cloth shops
OR DIRECT FROM

The DHARIWAL ESTD. 1880 WOOLLEN MILLS
DHARIWAL—PUNJAB 142 I.P.B.

Selling Representatives:
Messrs. FULCHAND & SONS, 373, Sheikh Memon Street, Bombay.
(1) Messrs. HARBANS LAL & SONS, New Cloth Market, Bunder Road, Karachi.
(2) Messrs. HARBANS LAL & SONS, Inside Panchkuva Gate, Ahmedabad.

Stockists:—
1. BOMBAY SWADESHI CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Western India Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road.
2. THE CAWNPORE MILLS DEPOT, Churchgate Street, Bombay.
THE SAMPAT SWADESHI STORES, 28-29-30, Shami Galli, Swadeshi Market, Bombay No. 2.

Italian Appreciation Of Indian Art

Warm Tributes To Mr. Y. K. Shukla

The following review of the exhibition of the paintings of Mr. Y. K. Shukla, which was held at the G. U. F. Hall of Perugia last month, was contributed by the Italian art critic, Mario Bizzari to the "Il Giornale d'Italia". A few of the paintings are reproduced on this page.

The exhibition of paintings of the Indian painter, Mr. Yagneshver Kalyanji Shukla, is being visited by a great number of people. As pre-announced by us, this new and praiseworthy opportunity, offered to the Perugian public by the G. U. F., has, in this vast field of the artistic manifestation, fulfilled its promise. The very great collection of the signatures in the visitor's book placed in the exhibition room testifies to the artist's success. The review of the painter's work offers a great interest, because, above all, Mr. Shukla is an artist, indeed, completely formed, in his mother-land, on the country's traditions modernised and modified by his knowledge of the French impressionists as Cezanne, Manet and Renoir.

A Happy Blend

It is very interesting for us to accept, that Mr. Shukla, over and above his sympathies for the occidental modern world, reveals in his rendering of the figure and feeling the landscape, something that brings him nearer to our feeling.

Indeed, in some of the exhibited paintings as "Sun-set at Nainital," "Twilight in the fields" and in "Returning home," we find again the same veiled luminosity of certain Umbrian landscapes, that particular ability to feel colour, attenuating the most violent tones and trying to express the atmospheric effects and vanishing lights which sometimes remind us of certain landscapes of Pinturicchio.

Mr. Shukla paints with notable frequency rainy skies and grey atmospheric effects, wherein he shows his extraordinary ability over the half-tones and the blending which e.g. in "The Monsoon" serves him to render with admirable precision that particular immovable fixity of the atmosphere, when the storm's threat looms on the land from the veil of the thickening clouds. This evident sympathy for the rainy greys does not impede him however to compose exquisite, very luminous pictures as "Water-carriers," "The sun-shine in the garden" where by broad brush-strokes, he creates warm vision of human and natural life.

Untouchable's Quarters

Above all, the "Untouchable's quarters" is a most sympathetic composition wherein he paints with an inimitable festive sense for colour, in a joyful contrast between lights and shadows—one of the most characteristic aspects of the Indian life. It has also a high social value, because, certainly, he has been the first Indian artist to penetrate Bombay's lowest quarters in search of his artistic inspiration.

Another two very original composition are "At play" and the "Dream." In the "Dream" the painter represents with graceful comeliness a figure of a lady reposing on a couch on the moon-lit terrace; the ambient and the atmosphere with light, transparent truly lunar tones are plainly oriental in inspiration. "Mr. Shukla has in "At-play" a more difficult subject, more elaborate composition.

"The free vigour and movement the swinging gestures and entanglements which set in motion the rotating tops and pseudo—serious mental absorption of youth at play were certainly a test for the artist who has restricted his resources to line, colour and the maximum of graded plains. Clearly suggestive of the artist's inventive powers is the idea of space indicated by the temple in the far distance, the essential foil, as it were to youth at play."

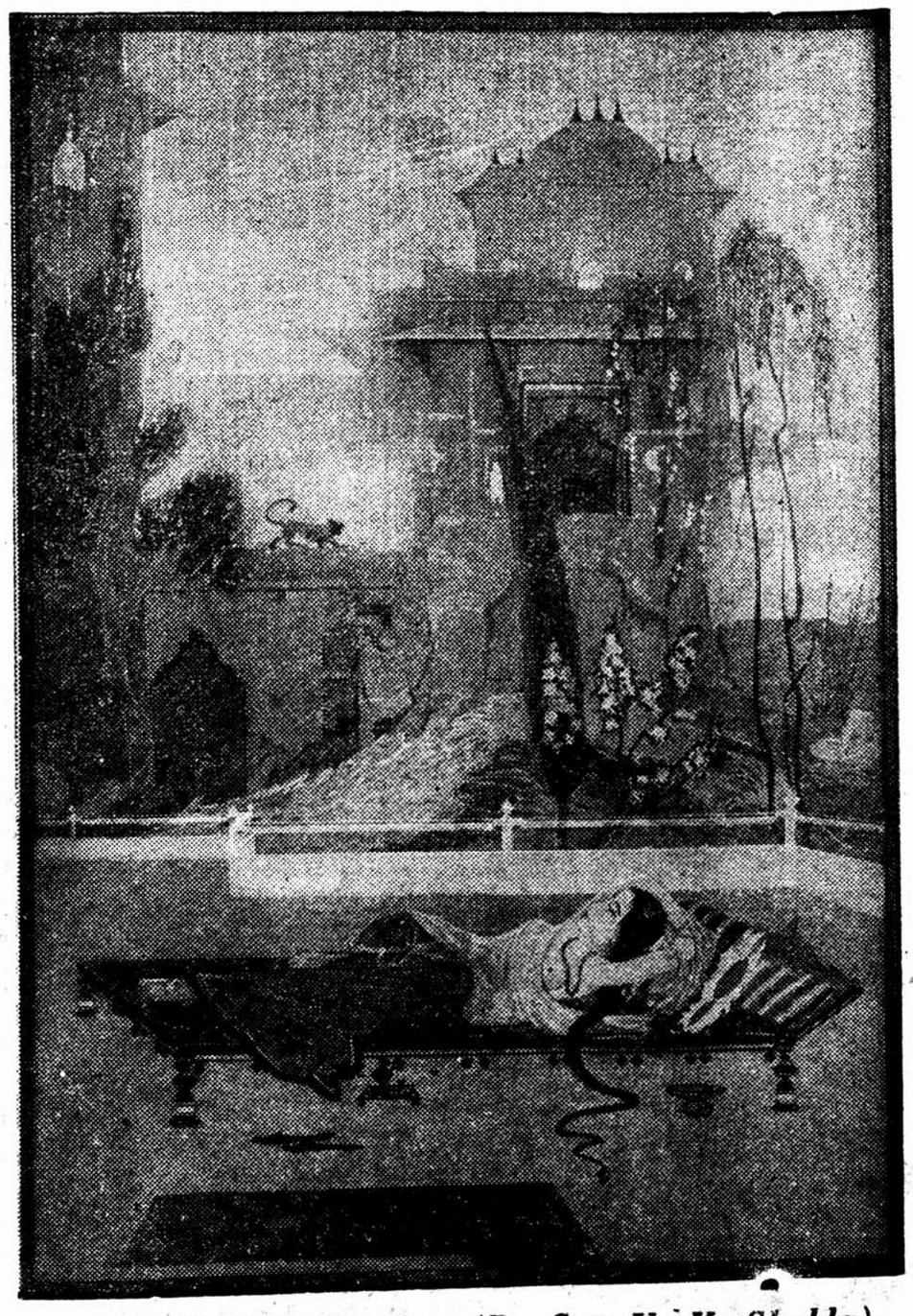
The pencil-portrait have evoked much admiration. Mr. Shukla is an extraordinary simplifier, he reduces the human figures and faces to a few essential lines, strips off the graphic representation, the superficiality, so that the neat and precise line acquires a charming elegance. He knows very well the anatomy which serves him for psychological investigation, so that he gives us the soul other than the faces drawn.

Greatness Of Soul

The artist does not sell these portraits. This proves that in these portraits there is something more than the simple exterior sign, almost that, in a happy inspiration his hand has fixed on paper with the features also that imponderable "quid" that is the only true sign of the artist's greatness of the soul.

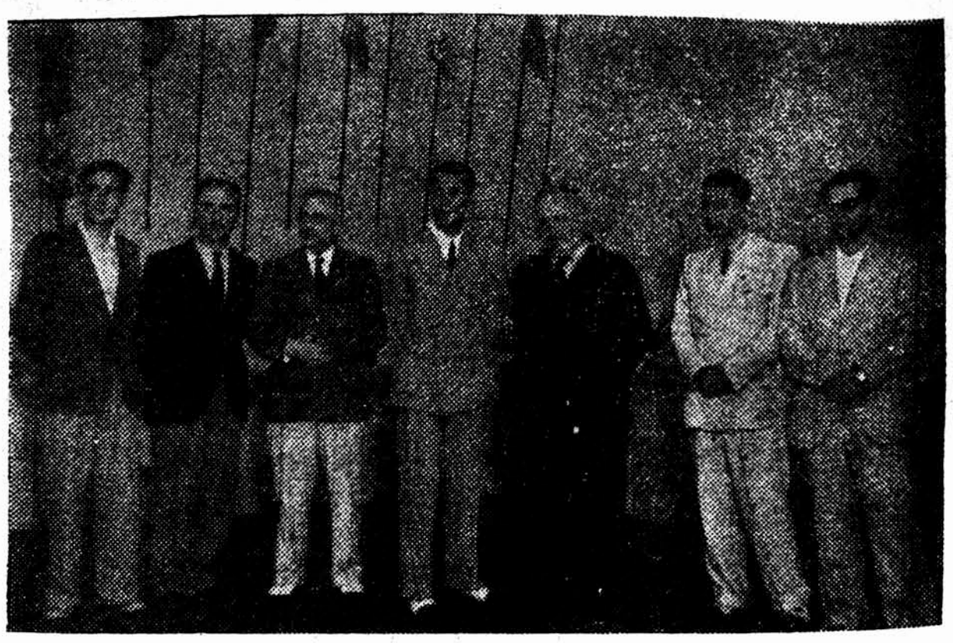
So our admiration, with the same sympathy, goes from the undefinable melancholic blending and the composed grace of the face of the "Girl" to the delicacy of the "Old Man's Head"; from the infantine naughty expression of "My brother" to the pensive seriousness of the "Study of a head."

We thank in the name of the Perugian public, the painter Shukla, for giving us an exhibition of his paintings, in priority to his another forthcoming exhibition, under the auspices of the Syndicate of Artists in Rome, in October, and to the G.U.F for organising such an artistic manifestation and its cultural activity.



"THE DREAM". *(By Syt. Y. K. Shukla).*

"PADMAPANI" (FROM AJANTA) *(By Syt. Y. K. Shukla).*



Third from the right is Comm. Prof. Achille Bertini Colosso, Superintendent of Monuments and Galleries of Umbria. Third from left is Cav. Uff. Prof. Arnolto Bizzari, Architect and Director of the Royal Superintendence of the medieval and modern arts of Umbria. Mr. Shukla is standing second from the right.

A member of the Central Soviet Parliament.

Staroshina, winner of 95 Kilometers Motor-cycle cross country race organised by the Central Auto Club on June 30.

Russian Women Workers enjoying their holidays in the Red Banner Park in Baku.

Soviet Work For Women's Emancipation

By Alice Sequiera

A voter from Kirghiz. At her righ is Kalima Amankulova, assistant president of the central executive of Kirghizia.

EVERY OPPORTUNITY HERS

When the Czar of all the Russians held Russia under his despotic sway, a Russian woman's lot was far from pleasant. She was considered as goods and chattel. Being allowed no will of her own, she was dependent upon her father or her husband for the everyday things of life. From the cradle to the grave she was not regarded as having outgrown her infancy. She might have brought up a family, she might have run a home successfully, she might have shaped the lives of her husband and her sons; yet when left a widow, she had no right of inheritance. She could not claim the same property, which in her husband's lifetime she has managed so creditably. Her share was limited to one-fourteenth part of the property and no more. The remainder went to the male members of the family. Her domestic life was so degraded, that she existed only for the satisfaction of man's lust and to minister to his wants. Her husband could beat her and belabour her with impunity. The law did not come to her rescue. Some of the punishments meted out by an infuriated husband to his wife, are too horrible to be dwelt upon at length. She could be whipped nude through the main streets of the town.

Lenin's Advent Into Power

With Lenin's advent in the political horizon of Russia, the day of emancipation dawned for the Russian woman. Lenin's aim was to make every girl, whether working in the kitchen or the farm, able to understand and take part in the Government of her country. In 1919 he made his famous statement: "Free opportunities to women. Woman's strength has not yet been utilised and she can immensely help us to improve the country. We can only educate our young proletarian peasant generation in a proper communist way, when our mothers and sisters and daughters are educated." He started with the energy characteristic of him to revolutionise woman's status and sphere of activity. There could not have been a revolution of greater consequences, a revolution which Kemal Pasha, the late Dictator of Turkey, tried to emulate in his attempt to regenerate Turkey. With a single stroke of the pen, he made it capital punishment for the women of Turkey to wear the 'burkha' (veil). He made them take to the European dress, and fashion themselves after European models. It was a revolution which helped greatly to regenerate Turkey. In 1920 as a result of his reforms, Lenin announced to a critical and sceptic world, that in no country were women so completely and unreservedly free from sex disabilities whether legal or customary, as in the U.S.S.R. Indeed, this was a true statement, for what has been done by the Soviet Government in the way of Maternity Homes; hospitals; child welfare institutions; mother crafts; clinics; organisations of lectures; lantern shows; and exhibitions for teaching mothers how to look after themselves and their children; no country in the world has done.

Tackles The Root

Lenin began with women in their infancy. The State took charge of every boy and girl without distinction and made them attend school from the age of 8 to 17.

Prior to schooling they attended kindergarten classes. It was in the class room that the girls got a training for life. Lenin's successor, Stalin, wants every boy and girl to grow up as carefully as a favourite fruit tree, and this principle is rigidly followed in the educational policy of the State. However, all schools and kindergartens are closed during the months of July and August, the children being transferred to camps outside the cities. These camps consist of wooden houses, of modern design and airy, and the children spend their time swimming, dancing, and recreating themselves. No child is taken to an evening performance at the theatre, since medical opinion holds that sleep for growing children is essential, and young people under sixteen must be at home by 9 o'clock at night. Those who are talented enough for higher studies, are given admission into Colleges and the State meets their expenses. Equipped with College education they take up professions. It is said that a certain Russian girl began life as a barber's assistant in a hair dressing saloon. In a short time she took a dislike to the work, and informed the Barbers' Trade Union about it. On being asked what work she would like to take up, she expressed her great desire to learn motor driving. She picked up the art of driving in a short time, but after being engaged in it for a few months, she said that she would like to qualify herself as an aeroplane pilot. The State trained her for that and at present she is working as a pilot. This story is authenticated by an Indian student who had heard it from the girl herself. In the so-called democracy of the world has there been anything found better?

Education of girls upto the age of 17 is compulsory, but their free education does not end there. Most of the research work in the country goes to show that Lenin's confidence in women was not misplaced. Nor are women backward

(Continued On Page 10)

Soviet Work For Women's Emancipation

(Continued from Page 9)

to take up offices as doctors, nurses, technicians, engineers, administrative officers and journalists. Alexandra Kollantai, now Soviet Minister at Stockholm, is the world's first woman Ambassador. Varvara Nikolaivena Yakovlleva is the Finance Minister of the R.S.F.S.R.

Lenin And The Working Woman

Lenin was not contended with giving women literary education. He wanted to improve the lot of the women throughout their working days, for he could not make all women literary products. He improved their lot by giving them opportunity for the full development of their artistic and literary tastes. Every technical institute has its literary, musical and dramatic circles. It is here that the working woman imbibes a taste for beauty and stamps this impress of beauty on whatever work she executes in later life. In other countries, many a gifted girl has to give up her studies, because of financial straits. In the struggle for bread and butter her ambitions evaporate. And in India, orthodoxy keeps her at home to adorn the kitchen and the parlour after a certain age. What liberty has the girl to protest against domestic tyranny, which snatches her away from her school and her books, and nips in the bud all her ambitions and aspirations? What facilities are given to the Indian girl to prosecute her higher studies, even if the parents are willing to allow her to do so?

The Mother As A Worker

As a married woman during the Czarist regime, she could not step out of her home in quest of a job, she could not supplement her husband's wages, without the permissions of the head of the family. Lenin made it easy for her to go out to work by freeing her from the duties of motherhood. Motherhood is not a full time job in Russia. He set creches in rural as well as urban Areas, to take up babies after the age of two months. Children are kept there till the age of three and sometimes even up to the age of five. Every factory also has a creche and the mother when going to work leaves the child at the creche, in the charge of skilled nurses. If the child is young, she goes to the creche and nurses it at regular intervals, and when the day's work is done, takes it home. The time spent in feeding the child is not taken into account, when paying the wages, and this holds good even when a city and not a factory creche is used. The time taken for the journey to and fro is allowed by law. Creches are available at all hours to suit the workers, some of them are open all day and night, thus enabling the mother to have an evening's outing occasionally.

Creches The Basis Of The Nation

At the creche the child gets better treatment than it would have got at the hands of its own unskilled mother. It is fed there at State expense and instead of growing up into a pale rickety child, it developes into a sturdy citizen—the proud unit of the Nation. Creches are set up not only near factories and farms, but also near railway stations and in the trains themselves; so that a mother can get temporary relief whenever she needs it. Family life is safeguarded in every possible way. The greatest care is taken of the expectant mother. Every district has two or three pre-natal clinics, where a woman is periodically examined and advised as to diet and so on. Free maternity homes are not known only in Russia, they are the proud boast of every civilised nation that is interested in its future citizens. But what is unique is, the universality and thoroughness of the provision made at State expense for all mothers in Russia, where six million babies are born annually. In Moscow alone at the present moment, there are 5,000 maternity beds, and during the first six months of this year no less 140,000 babies were born. No babies are born at home. The idea of the State coming to the rescue of the mother was not originated by Lenin himself; it was advocated by the first known socialist of the world Karl Marx. But it was left by capitalist countries to a communist State to take it up and work it out in every detail. The "New Palace Of Motherland" that stands on the banks of the river Moskva in Moscow bears eloquent witness to the success of the Marxian theory.

Mother The Custodian Of The Child

The child is registered under the woman's or the man's family name, whichever the mother prefers, and no one knows whether the baby is born in or out of wedlock. The question of social slur does not enter, there being no such thing as illegitimacy in Russia. In case of a divorce, the mother is the custodian of the children and the father has to pay for the maintenance of the children. The Court collects the money and sends it to the mother. The mother also has to contribute her share of the maintenance, especially if the father's earnings are inadequate. However, in Russia divorce is an expensive business when compared with marriage, and the proportion of divorces to marriages is very small.

Marriage Not A Hindrance

What a contrast to other countries, where so many working women of the middle classes cannot afford to marry, because having to rear a family means, giving up a job for which the woman has qualified herself by years of training. One breathes a sigh of relief when turning from America and the Continent of Europe, where ladies are given jobs on condition that they leave the job when they get married, to Russia, where every lady whether married or single, is given every facility to continue working. The Russian woman is encouraged to take up any job, that she is fit for, the State taking upon itself the responsibility to see that she is given the right kind of a job; so as not to allow any talent going to waste. When a woman gets the right kind of work, she puts her best into it: it is her truest reflection and so the State gets the best work out of her. While a trade is being learnt, the State gives a living subsidy of 120 roubles a month. This subsidy is paid during the whole period of training, which sometimes extends over eight or ten years. The majority of young ladies remain at home during their training, and in these circumstances, the allowance is sufficient not only for their upkeep, but also for their pocket money.

Special Laws For Women Workers

Women are protected by special laws, somewhat similar to the Factory Acts passed in the various democracies of the world such as the following:—

1. Employment of women in heavy and dangerous industries such as the chemical and iron industries is prohibited.
2. Four months' maternity vacation is allowed to woman workers—two months before and two months after child birth.
3. Night work and overtime work for expectant mothers is strictly prohibited.
4. No expectant mother can be sent away from her work without her consent.
5. Nursing mothers are allowed special intervals, in addition to the usual hours of rest, during working time to nurse their children.

General legislation provides for the following:—

1. Seven hours of work.
2. Yearly holidays.
3. Social Insurance.
4. Pension for long service.
5. Rest Homes.
6. Sanatorium treatment.

All that is being done in Russia is not possible for us to do here nor would it be advisable, but philanthropic and humanitarian work especially for women workers and mothers could very well be taken up by the popular Congress Governments and the powers that be.

Cross-Quiz Puzzle

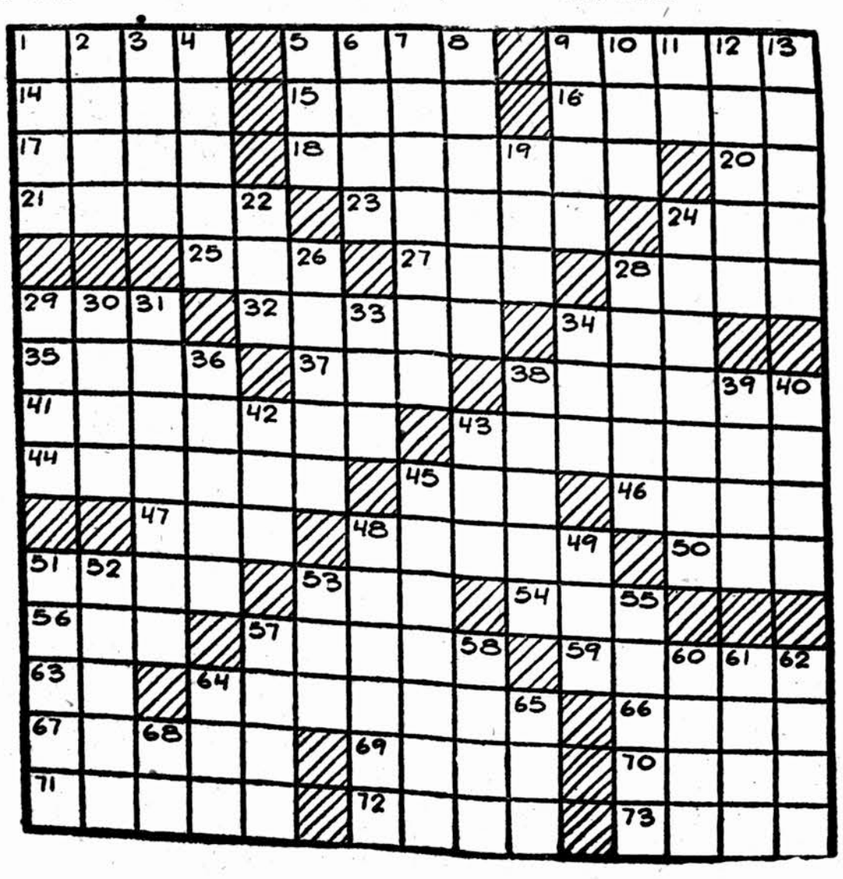
With Questions to Answer

HORIZONTAL

1—Counterfeit
5—Sleeveless garments
9—Fruits
14—Sport played on horseback
15—Sound accompanying normal breathing
16—Who is the first high priest mentioned in the Bible?
17—Winged
18—Clearness
20—Artificial language
21—Meaning
23—Prepares for publication
24—On behalf of
25—Being
27—English river
28—Ascend
29—Dance step
32—What senator became president of the Confederacy?
34—Transgress
35—Greek god of war
37—Human being
39—Encircling band
41—What English traveler led an unsuccessful expedition for the relief of Dr. Livingstone?
43—Small town
44—Lower groups of the liberal arts
45—Evil
46—Feminine name
47—Spread for drying
48—Instrument for measuring
50—Female of an animal
51—State
53—Prohibition
54—Subject to pressure and friction
56—Thing; in law
57—Requirements
59—Domesticates
63—Prefix: not
64—More distant
66—Who was the first child of English parentage born in the New World: Virginia ——?
67—Penetrate
69—Crippled
70—Silkworm
71—Grasp
72—Eject
73—Cozy retreat

VERTICAL

1—Mineral springs
2—Cavity
3—Masculine name
4—Who was the inventor of the telegraph?
5—Part of a curved line
6—Bundle
7—What youth in the "Arabian Nights" had a magic lamp?
8—Succession
9—Strikes lightly
10—Place
11—Birthplace of Abraham
12—Members of a warlike Mohammedan tribe
13—Breathe noisily
19—Suffix: citizen of
22—Goal
24—Of what country is Helsingfors the capital?
26—What is another name for Navigator's Islands?
28—Valley on the moon's surface
29—Agreement
30—Sandarac tree
31—Descendants of Shem
33—Vehicle
34—Sun
36—Separate
38—Beverage
39—Percentage paid for exchange of currency
40—Counsel
42—Free from something obnoxious
43—Cistern
45—What political economist was the father of the Utilitarians?
48—Cloak
[illegible] worn by wheels
51—What constellation is between Pisces and Taurus?
52—Who wrote "Michael Strogoff"?
53—Legal profession
55—In what German state is the Black Forest?
57—Goods
58—Prefix: half
60—Female horse
61—Who was the Greek goddess of discord?
62—Usher to one's place
64—Turkish headdress
65—Immerse
68—Note of the scale



Geographical

HERE are six geographical anagrams to "jog" your geographical sense.

Given:

1. Grey man
2. Lay it
3. Air came
4. Big mule
5. Red nail
6. Dark men

Can you produce the six countries concealed in these words?

Solution: GERMANY, ITALY, AMERICA, BELGIUM, IRELAND, DENMARK.

(For Solutions See Page 39)

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

JAWAHARLAL'S BOOK

GLIMPSES OF WORLD HISTORY: By Jawaharlal Nehru, published by Lindsay Drummond Ltd., Buckingham St., London.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's Autobiography won for him international reputation as literateur "par excellence." His Glimpses of World History makes him one of the greatest interpreters of history and historical events. Some one writing about this book of his said some time ago that Jawaharlal's book should occupy a place next to that book of Mr. H. G. Wells, "The Outline of History." But to those who have read the two books side by side, Jawaharlal's book cannot but have had an unusual appeal and special interest. There are chapters in the "Gimpses of World History" which commend themselves to students of the subject for their originality of interpretation and presentations which carry with them the impress of the author's personality. At once simple in narrative, these pages are forceful. If one takes up the book to read one will never leave it aside until it has been read from cover to cover. It is of such absorbing interest that each chapter throws up some original idea hidden in a particular historical event, or tears the veil under which certain forces worked to make a historical event to happen so. Jawaharlal's "Glimpses of World History" is thus both interesting and instructive.

The book is a collection of his letters to Indira, his young daughter, written from behind the prison bars. These letters were published in two volumes in India some four years ago. The Indian editions were priced rather at a prohibitive level. The present English publication removes this essential handicap. It brings within one volume all the material contained in the two volumes of the Indian edition and contains new material to bring the march of events uptodate. The price of the new publication is only Rs. 5 whereas the two Indian volumes cost Rs. 16

Jawaharlal says: "Five and quarter years ago I wrote the last letter of the series....Five years and more have passed with their burden of war and suffering and ever the contrast grows between the world we live in and the world of our dreams....so much has happened during this period." No doubt to write about all that has happened in this period would take another stupendous volume. But the barest outline, as the author call it, which is the "Postscript" to the book, throws powerful floodlights into those happenings. "I have added some notes to the letters already written, giving additional facts, and now we have a brief survey of these years." Besides the additional material the new publication is illustrated with maps, which explain and illustrate particular events, specially drawn by Horrabin whose Atlas of Current History has attracted world-wide attention and gratitude.

"In my concluding letters," says Jawaharlal, "I drew your attention to the tremendous contradictions and rivalries of the modern world, to the growth of Fascism and Nazism, and to the shadow of war." Now war remains no longer a shadow: it is to-day a reality and the world has slipped back to 1914. But the events that have gradually drawn the world back to those dark terrible days of 25 years ago are explained with lucidity and presented in their real historical perspective. The new form in which the Glimpses of World History has now appeared thus becomes an invaluable guide to students of history and world movements. I am grateful to the New Book Co., Hornby Road, Bombay, who are stockists of this publication as of other important books of the world, for the courtesy they have shown me in sending me an advance copy. I have gone through the new volume from cover to cover. And it has been of immense help to me to follow up the events which to-day have resulted in German aggression on Poland and have thus kindled the spark that sets the world in flames.

C.K.N.

Brotherhood Of Religions

THE BROTHERHOOD OF RELIGIONS. By Sophia Wadia with a Foreword by Mahatma Gandhi. (International Book House, Ash Lane, Bombay.)

These are eighteen out of the lectures delivered by the authoress under different auspices in the course of about five years. In the first lecture the authoress, by reference to the sayings of the founders of Christianity, Buddhism, Islam, Hinduism and other religions, shows that in their inception, all religions teach a way of life, a way to Wisdom, and a way to Brotherhood, by the spread of true knowledge, tolerance and love and calls upon the followers of each religion to reverently follow that path.

Is this path followed generally to-day? When one looks at the growth of priest-craft, disruption and intolerance, the answer must be—No. The common fundamental truths of all religions are lost sight of in the meshes of controversy regarding non-essentials. How very desirable it would be to have a Dharma that holds the Divine Wisdom from all religions. Such a Dharma exists, and it is Theosophy, which is explained in the second lecture, as a dynamic and spiritual way of life, energising man to purify his self and to love and to serve his fellowmen.

The philosophy of conduct was supremely embodied in the Bhagvad Gita, which forms the third lecture in the series. If the Geeta were understood by Indians, says the authoress, there would be a revolution in India to-day. "Not only would it shake conservative India out of its religiosity and its smug satisfaction, and their progeny—Tamas, inertia—but further, it would give our people the right foundation for a dynamic life in which the Soul is not neglected, in which the body gains recognition as the Nine-gated City of that Soul, in which thought is not put aside but becomes the energy for all actions", "actions without any attachment to the fruits of action", and in which man can fight and overcome evil.

In the fourth lecture, the authoress expounds the way of the Superior mind (Vohu-Mano) and the Evil mind (Aken-Mano) existing in all human beings and how the higher mind can conquer the lower mind In the next lecture, the authoress makes a stirring appeal to live in the light of Shekinah (the Kingdom of God), to have clean hands and a pure heart, instead of becoming slaves to outer rituals, to exercise understanding and so obtain wisdom, through noble thoughts, noble feelings, noble speech and noble acts, and so build up the Temple of Solomon (the subject of the sixth chapter). "The Temple is the body, and the builder of that Temple is the Soul". In the seventh chapter the authoress discourses on the Buddha's triple individualistic command:—"Cease from Evil, Do Good, Attain Nirvana" and its application to modern world conditions and particularly to India. "Let us learn to be good as individuals, to be charitable individually to individuals, to be careful to our neighbour's good individually, to be attentive to the individual wants of those around us. That is an aspect of Buddhism which the modern world and India sorely need". The subject naturally takes the author to "Lord Buddha; how would he solve our world Problem?" and "Buddha and Modern India". These form the eighth and nineth lectures in the series, in which the authoress draws a programme of direct action, which it is impossible to summarise in a mere review, but which no lover of great thought and literature can afford to miss. The lectures that follow, relate respectively to "The Unknown God" (the great Omnipresent deity seated in the heart of all beings); "Self-Education and Self-Growth" by curbing, controlling and purifying of the lower, the sub-conscious or personal self), "the Philosophy of Mortification", (Self-discipline, self-education and self-reformation due to inner urge); Nanak; the Fellowship of Faith (for composing religious differences leading to intolerance and fanaticism); "The Spiritual Basis of Social Service" (urged in the Eastern Shastras and the absence of which in the West, deprives it of much of its good fruits); "East and West—the Clash of Cultures" (being a study of Western "Civilisation"—"a child of financier, industrialist, economist and politician); "Unity through Culture; and "Theosophy—The Summation". The book is provided with a glossary and an Index.

At a time like the present, when man looks upon man as one to be exploited, when hate, jealousy, greed and anger rule the rulers of mankind when false values are attached to things of life, when darkness, depression, and despair smother the soul, there is great need of search for something to which one can hold fast and by which one can be saved. That something—the Great Truth—is the foundation of and underlies all religions. That Great Truth is, however, so very much superimposed by formalism, fanaticism, ignorance and superstition that man fails to derive light and life from it. In these lectures the author proves clearly, succinctly and successfully that the source of individual and collective happiness exists in the Inner Man, the Soul, and by referring to the texts of the ancient Gurus of all the great religions of the world shows the way to achieve individual and collective happiness. As pointed out by Mahatma Gandhi in the Foreward, these essays show at a glance how much similarity there is between the principal faiths of the earth in the fundamentals of life and how mutual quarrels centre round non-essentials.

The book is both informative and educative. It is couched in earnest and eloquent language and is bound to make a deep appeal to all who have their own true good and the good of the world at heart.

N. H. P.

(Continued from col. 4.)

Both by price and appearance the book is aristocratic; good for a long railway journey or a dull rainy evening. But the literature of the world cannot be considered to have been enriched by this "masterpiece," its chief merit being that it does not bother much the grey matter of the reader, and it does not appear likely that it bothered the author either in its writing.

R.P.A.

A LIFE OF CHAITANYA

SRI CHAITANYA MAHAPRABHU. By Tridandibhikshu Bhakti Pradip Tirtha. Published by Sacinath Roy Chaudhuri, Aloa, Mymensingh. Price Rs. 4.

This is a biography as well as an authoritative exposition of the teachings of Sri Krishna Chaitanya, the great Bengalee Vaishnavite saint who lived in the latter half of the 15th century and the first half of the 16th century and who exercised a profound influence on the religious thought not only of contemporary Bengal but also of many places outside the province. Even in his lifetime he came to be regarded by his devout followers as an "avatar" of Sri Krishna and even today he is deemed to be such by tens of thousands in Bengal and elsewhere who follow his teachings. There are several accounts of his career, left by his disciples and other contemporaries, which all go to show that his was an extraordinarily magnetic personality. He was, so to say, "drunk" with divine love and was instrumental, it is said, in inducing tens of thousands to follow the path of Bhakti or unalloyed devotion to God during his life-time.

The present work is written by one of the seniormost members of the Gaudiya Mission which seeks to propagate the teachings of this saint far and wide. The work claims to be an authentic account of both the career and teachings of the saint. Chaitanya himself has not left many literary works behind him—at least, such works have not been discovered so far. His "Shikshastakam," a brief rosary of verses embodying the essence of his teachings, is highly valued by his followers and its Sanskrit text and English translation are given in the present work. The texts and translations of "Sri Upadeshamritam" of Rupa Goswami and "Manahsiksha" of Raghunathdas Goswami, two other authoritative expositions of Chaitanya's teachings, are also given. There are a series of indices and a glossary which will be found helpful by the reader. The work can be had of The Gaudiya Math, Kalyandas Building, Gowalia Tank Road, Bombay 7.

FICTION

A GIRL IN THE SPY RACKET: By W. J. Blackledge. Published by T. Werner Lowrie, Ltd. Price 7/6.

This is the story of a dreamy school mistress, whose dreams came true. While teaching drill and geography to school children, she dreams of luxurious travels over Europe and Asia, on land, sea and air, of expansive blue skies, danger and hazardous adventures, escaped by hair's breadth and, of course, the inevitable Prince Charming.

A windfall of £10,000 from a Sweep-Stake gives her all the opportunities, her maiden heart longs for, for the release of her inhibitions and when she gets the chance she releases them with a vengeance.

After a long chain of improbable, but not impossible, events, in which mystery, espionage, national and international intrigue are generous commonplaces, the heroine, Voddy Wentworth, swoons into the arms of the one and the only, and everything ends merrily.

(Continued in Col. 3)

HOW TO WIN FRIENDS & INFLUENCE PEOPLE
By DALE CARNEGIE
(Over 10,00,000 copies of this book already sold). Rs. 2/8.
TARAPOREVALA, BOOKSELLERS
210, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

OUR SHORT STORY

The Healer

By ENVER KUREISHI

THE DOCTOR, a man of many aphorisms, used to tell his friends facetiously that the odlds against him in life were two to one. A benevolent smile would flit across his melancholy face as he reiterated this ponderous fact.

"And you would be surprised", he would say with a gesture of his hands, "that they are both women". His listeners would look politely interested and he would continue:

"The first is of course, my wife, and the second....."Here he would end rather abruptly, not because he felt reticent, but because he could never find the words to describe the one grand passion in his otherwise prosaic life. He groped for words that would smite his hearers with the force of a sledge-hammer but when instead, effete and lifeless words trickled out of his mouth and seemed to turn the thing into less serious channels he would hurriedly abandon the story of his grand passion rather than sully it with "cheap and common words".

Doctor Gopal Das was a short thick-set man with a slightly pompous manner and the distressing idea that the whole world was an unhappy pathological case. His career as a Doctor had been brilliant and varied. A Fellow of Royal College of Surgeons and a Physician of above average abili'y he had literally risen from "the ranks."

No one would have dreamed that this slightly pompous surgeon, who named his own fees, had risen from the common herd by sheer will power and that the dominating force throughout his life had been a frail little girl with huge, black, limpid eyes ironically above his station of life and hence beyond his reach. In those days he had been poor and unknown and Sheila—the girl—higher up in the social scale seemed far and remote. He had slaved day and night with her name on his lips and with the fervent wish in his heart that one day he would marry this girl whose black eyes maddened him whenever they smiled. By sheer personal propulsion he was going to remedy what Dame Nature had denied him as a birthright.

For an almost sacred cause, he to use his own words, had "slogged like hell" and when he had been sent to Edinburg on a scholarship his joy knew no bounds. The promised land seemed in sight! But when he returned covered, so to speak, with glory he met with the greatest disappointment in his life. Sheila had married someone else.

Suddenly the whole fabric of his life seemed to tumble to bits, his aspirations and his hopes coloured with the usual flamboyance of youth disappeared with disconcerting suddenness and the youth in him emerged from the ordeal sullen and resentful. The solid slab inside him melted like a block of ice leaving instead a vague sense of desolation and of the futility of things.

Thus Dr. Gopal Das, F.R.C.S., turned from a gay, carefree young man into a remarkable surgeon with a pompous manner. People admired his thoroughness and his industry but he bored them with his aphorisms and the story of his frutsrated love' which he made spasmodic efforts to tell but never quite succeeded.

Off the rebound he married. It was characteristic of him that he did not care whom he married. He married with vague idea that it was incumbent upon a prosperous young man to do so. But he never forgot his 'frustrated love'; it remained within him as a perennial obsession and somewhere in the interior of his pompous outside the flame burned steadily and unobstrusively. At times he was unaware of it but it burned—burned.....!

Now he sat at the breakfast table opposite his wife puffing away at a cigarette, a placid smile hovered on his lips. He was feeling quite contented with himself.

"So you see—I'm every inch a self-made man" he said blowing out a cloud of smoke. His wife smiled indulgently at him and continued to drink her tea in silence. She was a woman who had clearly aged before her time. Her small, cadaverous face, slightly wrinkled and lined with innumerable domestic worries seemed to radiate with sympathy; her brown eyes seemed to survey the world with a gentleness and understanding that is inborn in some people.

She knew all about her husband's 'frustrated love' as he pompously termed it but never said anything. She listened attentively and smiled: She was the perfect ornament, much to Dr. Gopal Das's satisfaction. Only once did she protest and that was when after a quarrel he had lost his temper and said:

"I wonder why I married you. It was a silly thing to have done" She had raised her brown eyes precariously on the verge of tears and had retorted: "Perhaps it hasn't occurred to you that I might feel the same way".

But this morning everything was different. He was feeling the glow of satisfaction that comes to all self-made men when they try to tell other people about it. Incident after incident he repeated with genuine pride and satisfaction.

"So you see its sheer hard work. As I've always said, the harder you work the higher you are bound to rise. People don't realise this you know. If I hadn't worked like hell, why—I would still have been a clerk in some office taking orders instead of giving them".

She nodded her head and toyed with a piece of toast. Presently as he finished talking she explained partly to change the topic: "You know I like Murree. In fact, I think I prefer Murree to Delhi. Delhi is such a dead place".

They had just arrived in Murree after the sweltering heat of the plains. Dr. Gopal Das was having his annual outing in the hills. He nodded pleasantly.

"Yes, not as bad in the hills, is it?"

He got up and walked to the window and surveyed the hills.

(Continued On Page 36)

THIS WEEK'S

STRANGE STORY OF REAL PEOPLE

THE CASE OF EMPEROR FREDERICK

By JOEL C. MATHEWS

DURING the year that elapsed between the Spring of 1887 and the Spring, of 1888, the imperial court of Berlin was the scene of mysterious happenings which have since kept the whole world guessing.

William the Great, the first Emperor of the federated German States, was slowly dying. His son, the heir to the proposed throne, the Crown Prince Frederick was by all odds the most popular man in the empire. In the Franco-Prussian War he had been a great hero, worshipped by his soldiers, who had affectionately dubbed him "Unser (Our) Fritz."

Like most really great men, Crown Prince Frederick was democratic. Yet, in person he was far more impressive than even his father, William I. Between him and his father there was an estrangement, as there was also between him and his son, the present ex-Kaiser, now in exile at Doorn.

A dozen years before the Franco-Prussian War, Frederick had married Queen Victoria's eldest daughter, the Princess Victoria.

The Princess had become unpopular with German people. Her eldest child the present ex-Kaiser, early developed a bumptiousness which alienated him from his father, himself the most unaffected and natural of men. Because Frederick had sought to keep his conceited son in the background until he could be cured of his vanity the latter never forgave these paternal efforts to suppress what he considered as his God-given cleverness and genius. Indeed, young William, when only the heir presumptive, accused his father of being jealous of his own extraordinary talents.

This breach between the Crown Prince and his son, Prince William widened early in 1867, when it was whispered throughout Europe that the former was suffering from cancer of the throat. As a matter of fact, following a severe cold Frederick had developed in his throat a growth which was the cause of serious scientific controversy.

Instead of standing by his father in this grave emergency, Prince William allowed it to but whet his insatiable ambition. He gathered about him a strong court faction, which had the audacity to propose that the afflicted Prince Frederick's claim to the Crown be set aside because it would be unwholesome to the state of the empire to have upon the throne a ruler afflicted with an incurable malady. Although he realized that his father, the old Emperor William, was near unto death, Frederick is said to have signed a formal pledge that he would abdicate his claims to the throne in favour of his son, should it be proved that his malady was incurable.

On hearing of this proposed abdication Frederick's English wife, the Crown Princess, became highly indignant as justly as she might be. Her husband might sign away not only his but her own possible prospects of wearing a monarch's crown. Her mother, Queen Victoria, backed her up in her insistence upon her rights. So, to contravert her son's efforts to prove that his father was dying of cancer, the Crown Princess sent to England for that country's most eminent throat specialist, Dr. Morell Mackenzie.

All Europe awaited the diagnosis of this great savant. He clipped out a portion of Prince Frederick's throat tissue and sent it for analysis to the noted Professor Virchow. Virchow announced that the tissue contained no indication of cancer and this pronouncement proved a great diappointment to the partisans of the young Prince William. They immediately accused Dr. Mackenzie of having fraudulently clipped from an unafflicted portion of the Crown Prince's throat the tissue which had been used for analysis, and Queen Victoria replied to his accusation from her grandson's followers by immediately knighting Dr. Mackenzie.

Partisans of the Crown Princess now made some charges which perhaps had no foundation more firm than the suspicions that Frederick must be taken out of Germany to escape the machinations of his German physicians who had been engaged to hasten his end.

Frederick was hurried to England and to San Reno. It was said that young William had become absolutely estranged from both his father and mother, and rumour also had it that Dr. Mackenzie, at the request of the British royal family, was subjecting Frederick to terrible tortures that he might outlive his aged father, if only for a few days.

It was a neck-and-neck race against the Grim Reaper, "Unser Fritz" won. On March 9, 1888, when Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse gave up the ghost, his dying son was doctored up with stimulants, hurried to Berlin and crowned. He occupied the throne just 99 days.

(Copyright.)

ART NOTES AND COMMENTS

ART IN DANGER

By D. G. VYAS

ART NOT SAFE IN WAR—PILSUDSKI MUSEUM A MILITARY OBJECTIVE—WAR BEGUN WITH ART—ART FLOWERS IN DEMOCRACY—NEUTRALITY OF ART—PROTECTION TO MUSEUMS—INDIAN ART IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA— SHAKUNTALA STAGED IN CANADA—PROGRESS OF KALANIKETAN— PROFESSIONALS NEED PUBLIC RECOGNITION.

The pathetic odyssey of the Spanish art has been succeeded by the volcanic eruption of brute force in the land of "degenerate" art. Precautionary measures adopted for the safety of art-treasures and monuments in the democratic countries which are fighting to stem the tide of brute force are symptoms of an impending danger.

Vandalism Again

The aggressor's air force has launched a deliberate and determined campaign of destruction of the lives, hearths, houses and cultural haunts of innocent Poles. The bombardment of the Pilsudski museum has revived the age of vandalism and given a definite indication that unprotected art-treasures, monuments or places of artistic activities, cannot claim immunity from air-raids.

Mahatma Gandhi, who would break down at the very idea of the possible destruction of the Westminster Abbey and the Houses of Parliament, ought to have been pained to hear the news of the destruction of the Pilsudski Museum—the national shrine of the Poles. The hostile 'planes, contrary to his expectations, fulfilled their sacrilegeous mission with ease and equanimity

Saint And Soldier

Beauty bewitches the vision of the saint. Brutality befogs the vision of the soldier. Lustre of art fades when lust for authority fulminates. The saint of India who has realised the sanctity of human life and superbness of monuments could not convert, to his ideology, the soldier who is interested in arms and not arts

The aggressor made the beginning of the war with art. His rare artistic vision detected modern art incompatible with his political ideals and ostracised it as "degenerate." Art was reduced to a position ancillary to politic Exponents of arts were ordered to shape art according to the politi cal demands. The dictatorial authority was, thus, extended to art which consequently lost freedom essential to its growth.

"Degenerate Art"

Art-galleries and Museums were purged of the works of modern "degenerate" art which were sold and found a peaceful refuge in democratic countries. Time alone can prove whether modern art is an excrescence or an evolutionary phase of art but politics is no criterion to adjudge the quality of art. Dictatorship in art will hasten decadence of art.

The war on freedom of art has now culminated in the war on freedom of life. The blood-hounds of war have been let loose to destroy furiously and ferociously innocent lives, their art-treasures and monuments. The zone of "military objectives" has been sufficiently broadened to include the Pilsudski museum.

Land v. Beauty

Beauty, harmony and tranquillity constitute the threefold message of art, which cannot melt the hearts of those whose voracious appetite is gratified by capturing land and not the spirit of beauty that it can unfold. Art has a language which is not intelligible to the ears which are not conversant with it and hence the failure of its message.

Scientific inventions are indiscreetly and indiscriminately exploited in modern wars for their destructive purposes. The war of science on human life and art is incited by those who are inappreciative of the utilitarian purposes of both. Science should be exploited for the service and not slaughter of mankind.

Life And Beauty

The Kingdom of heaven on earth, which according to Dr. Stanley Jones, should be the supreme ideal of humanity, expects reverence for life and love for beauty to transcend racial and political animosities and antipathies and lust for material advancement and aggrandisement. The society, which employs art and science for their constructive ends, is entitled to live in peace and happiness.

"Crush individuality in society and you crush art as well. Nourish the condition of a free life and you nourish the arts." These words of President Roosevelt are almost prophetic. The first essential of the growth of art is freedom. The trend of events in Europe has indicated that art flowers under democracy, but fades under dictatorship.

Neutrality Of Art

Art is capable of strengthening the cohesion and contact between different nations. Its cultural value tremendously outweighs its market value, however exorbitant it may be. Whether war stimulates the artistic genius or not is not the point at issue, but the destruction of the existing works of art and monuments is an incalculable loss to mankind, because art is an international heritage. The recognition of the neutrality of art will have a great humanising influence on war. A.R.P. should be out of question in the case of ART.

"SHARADA"

By Syt. N. M. Kelkar, B.A.

Protection To Museums

The authorities of the Indian Museum, Calcutta, have rightly moved the Government of India for protection to the Coin-room of the Museum against the menace of an international gang of burglars. Rare works of art and coins are the objectives of burglars either for their own sake or for the sake of profiteering purposes. The museums, in view of their immense cultural values, demand thorough protection by the Government not only against burglary, but against every type of emergency.

India And Australia

It is interesting to note that South Australia is desirous of building up a representative collection of Indian art, of which twenty-eight paintings recently acquired in London will form the nucleus. Art is the most important cultural tie between different nations and should, therefore, be judiciously utilised to promote mutual understanding.

Any country which desires to build a museum of Indian art should not fail to obtain copies of the well-known frescoes. What India can conveniently spare for export to and what it thinks worthy of exhibition in foreign countries are delicate questions which a representative central machinery, if organised, can deal with efficientiy. Profiteers should not be allowed to negotiate on behalf of India in the matter of art.

Shakuntala In Canada

The English version of the immortal Shakuntala was presented in Canada in July by the Lachine Open Air Players. The cast included eighty artistes. Scrupulous care is said to have been taken to produce a typical Hindu atmosphere as regards the acting, costumes and setting, but critics had their doubts whether the artistes could capture the spirit of the drama.

Lachine open players should, inspite of their limitations, be congratulated on having undertaken to acquaint the Canadian audience with the gem of the Hindu drama. The artistes should have no misgivings about the success of the performance from the artistic point of view, because many contemporary directors and artistes of India cannot claim to have an insight in the classical technique of the art of acting. Perhaps, it is antiquated and, therefore, unsuitable to modern times. Bharat Natyashastra is frequently extolled for what it is and not for what it can teach.

Splendid Combination

Kalaniketan successfully organised its second variety entertainment on 15-9-39 at the St. Xavier's College Hall under the presidentship of Sir Richard Temple. The programme was a splendid combination of dances and vocal and instrumental music. Co-operation of some of the eminent teachers of arts and artistes was the main feature of the function. The association deserves liberal support of the art-loving public so that it can continue to make the art easily accessible to the people.

Society has, in recent years, outgrown the projudice against the pursuit of music, dance and drama by respectable people, but has not fully appreciated the necessity of doing justice to uneducated exponents of traditional arts. The trend of some of their influential and aristocratic pupils to shine as stars should be deprecated, as it definitely deters their teachers from securing public recognition which they deserve.

Our Tabulated Adlets

I Anna Per Word—Minimum Re. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash • payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—Box No. (——) "The Bombay Chronicle." must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

26. MATRIMONIAL.

Will influential gentleman or lady interested in Matrimonial affairs of prominent Catholic families write with advantage to Box No. 12288, "Bombay Chronicle."

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted candidates to become overseers by Postal training. Principal, British India Technical College (B.C.), Sukkur (Sind). (12273)

Wanted: Compositors in Mahratti, Gujarati and Tamil who should also know English compositing. Letter press machinemen and Offset Machinemen. Apply, The Offset Art Press, Connaught Circus, New Delhi. (1065)

44. SPARE TIME WORK

Make More Money. You can Add Rs. 50 upwards weekly, build up sound and lucrative business in your spare time without canvassing. Wherever you live. Send stamp for special offer to:—Gogia & Co., Kangra (Pb.). (12080)

Public Notices

CHEAP RETURN TICKETS

Cheap Return Tickets are being issued between

BOMBAY V. T., BYCULLA, DADAR.

and

	at fares I Class	II Class
DELHI NEW DELHI or Via DELHI	Rs. 139-7-0	Rs. 69-11-0

CHILDREN HALF FARES.

AVAILABLE FOR 30 DAYS

No break of journey is permitted.

G. I. P. RLY.

(986)

62. TO BE LET

To Be Let—For high class Hindus only decent single and Double rooms, water taps inside, fully ventilated and airy. Best accommodations, moderate rent in new Ganjawalla buildings 510 Arthur Road, Bellasis Bridge, very near Tardeo Tram Terminus. Bus, Railway Station near. Apply on premises. (12282)

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY AND RADIO ENGINEERING.
Fourth Session begins from October, 1939.

Learn Wireless Telegraphy with up-to-date appliances, complete Ships' Wireless Cabin, Direction Finding and Radio Telephony (Latest additions to Syllabus by International Convention, CAIRO).

Radio Servicing and Engineering with latest appliances in the most Rational and practical way—at the—

GEORGE TELEGRAPH TRAINING INSTITUTE,
136, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.

Apply for Prospectus with As. 5 stamps to Principal.

328. AGENCIES WANTED

Wanted agents for Silk, Cotton and Woollen cloths. Rates competitive. Pay Rs. 100. T.A. extra. Particulars and samples free. Girson Knitting Works Ludhiana. (39). (12284)

335. BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Wanted Immediately a Financier with Rs 1,000/- for a running bakery at Poona. Good situation and good chance during war. Apply to 12294, "Bombay Chronicle."

346. INVESTMENTS.

A good opportunity for financiers to invest money on profitable basis in a progressive Insurance concern of the Punjab which has deposited the initial security and is doing very good business. Please correspond Box No. 12272 "Bombay Chronicle."

RELAX!

Your Nervous Tension

THE

Son Of Zambo

Delights you with his Antics & Thrills you with his Daring!

Now Simultaneously showing at

THE CAPITOL DIAMOND

TALKIES

SANDHURST BRIDGE

TIME: 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

Matinee on Sat., Sun. & Holidays at 1-45 p.m.

WONDER CURE

for

MALARIA

and allied ailments such as:— influenza, colds, sore-throat, other fevers, infections and epidemics including cholera.

It is a powerful germicide, diaphoretic, allays pains and does not only give immediate relief but effects a permanent cure. It is admirable as a preventive also. Price Re. 2/8. 1/4. Sample Ans. 8.
Send for a Sample costing Ans. 8 only or get it from a nearest good dealer.

AMRITDHARA

AMRITDHARA PHARMACY,
AMRITDHARA BUILDINGS · AMRITDHARA ROAD,
AMRITDHARA POST OFFICE LAHORE.

Agents:—
CHIMANLALL P. SHAH,
Princess Street, Bombay 2.

IN EVERY SENSE
A COLOSSAL CLASSIC!
SHREE RANJIT'S
AWE-INSPIRING SCREEN GEM!

SANT TULSIDAS

Director: JAYANT DESAI

14 FOURTEENTH FASCINATING WEEK!

OPERA HOUSE

DAILY: 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

SECOND Glorious Week

A MIGHTY NOVEL

NOW PRESENTED AS A

MAGNIFICENT MOTION PICTURE!

New Theatres Once Again Give You The Real Blending of Song and *Dance on The Screen...*

Kapal-Kundala

BANKIM BABU'S
IMMORTAL Novel on the SCREEN

Featuring:
LEELA DESAI, NAJAM,
KAMLESH KUMARI,
JAGDEESH, P. MULLICK

Direction:
PHANI MAZUMDAR
Music: PUNKAJ MULLICK

ROXY

DAILY: 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
(A Messrs. KAPURCHAND, LTD. Release!)

HER HUSBAND LOVED A WIDOW!

Then followed a TENSE DRAMA of EMOTIONAL CONFLICT

See GENERAL FILM'S

Pati-Patni

——:Starring:——

SHOBHANA SAMARTH, AMINA,
R. WASTI & OTHERS

COMING SHORTLY TO

WEST-END

GRAND REVIVAL by:——
——:Popular DEMAND!
GENERAL FILMS'

BAGHBAN

AT

WEST-END

FROM 30TH SEPT.

Govt. To Declare War Aims

Response To Congress Resolution

Viceroy Invites Gandhiji And Jinnah

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, Sept. 23.

Simla's silence was broken to-day by the information received this evening that the Viceroy has again invited Gandhiji and Mr. Jinnah to proceed immediately to Simla for further political talks. This invitation is interpreted as indicating that the Viceroy has been able to communicate with Whitehall on the resolutions passed by the Congress Working Committee and the Muslim League and ascertain the British Government's viewpoint.

It is believed that the Viceroy has taken this urgent step in order to have personal discussions on issues raised by the resolutions and enable the leaders to have Government's view before the ensuing Wardha meetings.

The impression in political circles—particularly those who have had occasion to meet His Excellency this week—is that the Viceroy is "wide awake" and anxious to respond to popular wishes. There can possibly be no difficulty in making a declaration of policy as asked for by the Congress Working Committee.

Such a declaration, if made, will not be without precedent as during the last war, the then Secretary of State, Mr. E. S. Montagu made a declaration which led to the 1919 Act. In fact as certain Members of Parliament like Mr. Sorenson propose to ask questions in the Commons regarding Government's attitude towards the Working Committee's demand for a declaration of policy, opportunity will soon occur for making a suitable declaration.

The only regret in political circles is that the Muslim League, under the guidance of Mr. Jinnah, has taken up an attitude which is definitely disturbing. At a time when the country is seeking to build up political unity and take a step forward, the Muslim League has adopted a resolution which asks for the reversal of the process. Hope is, however, expressed in political circles that the coming visit to Simla of Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. Jinnah and conversations at the Viceregal Lodge may help to promote a common political understanding on the issues facing the country.

It is said that a good deal can be done within the framework of the present Act itself in the direction of introducing political responsibility at the Centre. Even the necessary amendmtnts to the constitution can be undertaken in Parliament for the purpose as an urgent measure. The need of the moment, however, is unity and understanding. The step taken by the Viceroy in inviting Gandhiji and Mr. Jinnah is, therefore, welcomed as it offers an opportunity for securing this understanding.

U. S. For Peace; But Prepared For War

14 Million Sterling To Be Spent On Army 'Planes

NEW YORK, SEPT. 22.

MR. CORDELL HULL DECLARED THAT EACH AMERICAN REPUBLIC WAS READY TO DEFEND ITSELF AGAINST ANY THREAT TO ITS SECURITY THAT MIGHT COME FROM ANY PART OF THE WORLD.

At the same time it was the unalterable desire of each of their nations to remain at peace and exercise all the influence in their power towards that end so that a just and enduring peace might become firmly established everywhere.

14½ MILLIONS FOR 'PLANES

The War Department has announced contracts for army aeroplanes totalling about £14,500,000.

The number of 'planes is not disclosed.—Reuter.

Senate's View On Arms Embargo

President Roosevelt's Majority Remains

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23

The latest poll on Senatorial opinion on neutrality shows that approximately 35 senators oppose the repeal of the arms embargo. The majority of the remaining 61 support President Roosevelt, but between ten and fifteen are not committed either way.

President Roosevelt's supporters remain confident of ultimate success though they foresee a month or six weeks of stormy debating and parliamentary manoeuvring before the isolationists are defeated.—Reuter.

EARTHQUAKE IN SMYRNA

200 Killed: Several Hundreds Injured

SMYRNA, September 3.

Over 200 were killed and several hundreds were injured as a result of an earthquake in Smyrna District about a thousand houses, shops and stores were wrecked and five thousand people are now without shelter. Intermittent shocks still continue.—Reuter.

DUCE REAFFIRMS NEUTRALITY

Criticises British And French Attitude

ROME, Sept. 23.

Addressing Fascist leaders, today, Signor Mussolini REAFFIRMED HIS DECESION TO REFRAIN FROM ANY MILITARY INITIATIVE. He said that he had made a similar statement to the Cabinet on September 1. There was no reason to change that attitude now. The decision met the national interest and the desire of the people to localise the conflict.

War in Poland, he said, had ended and it was necessary to avoid the conflict spreading in Europe. He criticised Britain and France and said that their attitude towards Russia had weakened their moral case, in fighting Germany.—Reuter.

Duce Still Hopes "Real Clash" Might Yet Be Avoided

ROME, Sept. 23

Addressing Fascist leaders from Bologna, Sgr. Mussolini declared that "A real clash" might yet be avoided. He said "Europe is not yet in effect at war. A clash may be avoided by the realisation that the desire to maintain or worse still, reconstitute the positions which history and natural dynamism of these peoples have condemned is a vain illusion.

The Duce added that Italy's policy had not changed since his declaration on September 1, when it was officially announced that Italy would not take the initiative in military operations. When it was found necessary to change that decision. The Duce said he would appear on the balcony and summon the whole Italian nation to hear his statement.—Reuter.

Latest News From Eastern Front

BERLIN, Sept. 23.

An official communique claims that Lwow surrendered to the German troops yesterday.—Reuter.

GERMANY'S HUGE LOSS IN PLANES IN POLAND

"600 Shot Down: 400 Forced To Land"

LONDON, Sept. 23.

The German aviation losses in Poland amounted to 1,000 'planes, according to the French military mission attached to the Polish army, states a telegram received from Riga. It is stated that 600 were shot down and the remainder were completed to make forced landings.—Reuter.

PROCEDURE FOR SURRENDER CONTINUE

Commander Of Polish Army In Corridor Captured By Germans

BERLIN, Sept. 23

A communique states: "Negotiations on the procedure for surrender are continuing in agreement with Soviet troops, who are already on the eastern outskirts of the city. On September 21, the Commander of the Polish army in the Corridor, General Bortnowski and his entire staff fell into German hands when German troops cleaned up the woods at Bzure. After heavy fighting with a desperately resisting enemy, we succeeded in crossing the road on the southeast bank of the Vistula, between Modlin and Warsaw, thus separating the two towns. Several thousand prisoners were taken.—Reuter.

Genl. Baron Von Fritsch Killed During Fighting

BERLIN, Sept. 23

General Baron von Fritsch was killed during the fighting in the neighbourhood of Warsaw yesterday, says the official news agency. General Von Fritsch was the Army's Commander-in-Chief in 1934-38, when he was retired during widespread changes in the composition of the Army Command, made by Herr Hitler, but was rehabilitated and appointed on 16th June to command the Artillery Regiment Twelve.—Reuter.

PRESIDENT MOSCICKI TO BE INTERNED IN RUMANIA?

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 23.

According to a message from Moscow, the German radio announced that the Rumanian Government has decided to intern President Moscicki.—Reuter.

RUSSIANS OCCUPY 160 MILES IN 6 DAYS

LONDON Sept. 23

The Moscow radio announces that during the last six days, Russian troops had occupied 160 miles of Polish territory. Mopping up operations and Sovietisation continue. Half a million portraits of Stalin have already arrived, and another half a million are on their way.

It is reported that a group of five officials including the Minister of Interior of Poland have been arrested in the Ukraine.—Reuter.

Mysterious Death Of Ex-Soviet Minister

PARIS, Sept. 23.

M. Raskolnikov, Former-Soviet Minister in Bulgaria, died in a nursing home at Nice, in mysterious circumstances, according to "L'Intransigeant." Raskolnikov was relieved of the post of the Minister in Bulgaria, in April 1938, and was declared an outlaw by the U.S.S.R. Supreme Court, on the ground that he had "joined the camp of enemies of the peoples."—Reuter.

100,000 Refugees Enter Hungary?

BUDAPEST, Sept. 23.

Over 100,000 refugees, mainly soldiers but including some civilians, entered Hungary from Poland, according to reliable independent observers.—Reuter.

(EARLIER NEWS ON EASTERN FRONT ON NEXT PAGE)

German Offensive On Western Front

Attacks Unavailing Before Stubborn French Defence

PARIS, Sept. 23.

THE REPORTED PRESENCE ON THE WESTERN FRONT OF HITLER AND GENERAL VON BRAUCHTISCH COINCIDED WITH A MARKED RENEWAL OF ACTIVITY, OVER THE WHOLE FRONT, ESPECIALLY IN THE VAST ZONE BETWEEN THE SAAR AND THE RHINE, A NUMBER OF LOCAL ACTIONS HAVE BEGUN. THESE INCLUDED ACTIVITIES OF GERMAN PATROLS IN GREATER FORCE THAN USUAL AND UNUSUALLY HEAVY ARTILLERY BOMBARDMENTS OF FRENCH POSITIONS.

At one point, a regular attack was made, not by a company as on the previous occasions, but a whole battalion, attacking in waves. The attack is stated to have shown considerable tenacity, but failed completely before the French defence. As each successive wave of German troops began to advance it was met by a withering fire from the big French guns and machine-guns. Each wave was checked at the very outset, and as one account put it, it was "nailed to the ground."—Reuter.

ARTILLERY ACTION AT ISOLATED POINTS

BERLIN, Sept. 23.

"In the West, there was only slight artillery action at isolated points. A French plane was forced down by anti-aircraft fire, near Saarbruecken," says the official News Agency.

The Communique admits that a German 'plane was shot down during an aerial combat.—Reuter.

German Attacks East Of Sweibrucken Repulsed

LONDON, Sept. 23.

This morning's French Communique says that towards the end of yesterday afternoon, several enemy attacks to the east of Sweibrucken were repulsed. During the night there was great activity between Saarbruecken and Sweibrucken.

RELIEVING EFFECT ON SIEGFRIED LINE

The communique confirms the statement of a military observer that the main object of the German forces is to relieve the effect on Siegfried line by counter-attacks. Several enemy counter-attacks in this district have been repulsed.

The observer says that at least one German division has been brought to strengthen the defence, but was defeated by big guns on the Maginot Line. German troops continued to defend fiercely and fighting is taking place. French Aircraft carried out further reconnaissance.—Reuter.

Germans Test Solidity Of French Positions

Paris:—The Germans continue to defend fiercely all approaches to Saarbruecken, the German aim will apparently be to test the solidity of the French positions.

GERMAN TROOPS' BAD HEALTH

According to reports from Basle, 25 per cent. of the men on the Siegfried Line are ill and many are suffering from rheumatism owing to the bad conditions while others are having stomach trouble due to bad food.—Reuter.

BAD CONDITIONS OF SIEGFRIED LINE

German Prisoners' Frank Stories

PARIS, September 23.

German prisoners captured by the French speak freely about the bad conditions of the Siegfried Line, stating that the health of the defenders has been impaired by the recent cold and damp weather. Conditions in the small concrete block-houses holding the Siegfried line defenders are apparently very hard.

There is no adequate provision of ventilation once the heavily armoured doors are closed. In some cases there is only enough room to fire and when a prolonged attack prevents the men from going outside, they have to sleep practically standing up. At the same time damp from outside penetrates into the line easily and drips down the salls. Supplies of food have to be brought from outside, probably under fire.

So during a prolonged attack with heavy artillery fire on communications, the men will be penned in the damp, cold blockhouses without food, sleep or sufficient air.—Reuter.

R. A. F. Sets Itself Up In France

LONDON, Sept. 23.

The Ministry of Information says that the Royal Air Force has established itself in France. The men are in fine spirits and enjoying the novelty of the conditions in which they are living. Most of the men are in billets and everywhere, they have been received with kindness and hospitality.—Reuter.

Soldiers' Enthusiasm Completely Damped Says "German Freedom Radio"

LONDON, Sept. 22.

The German Freedom Radio on Friday night, after quoting from a soldier's letter declaring that on the Western Front enthusiasm for the war had been completely damped, gave a list of instructions to the German people.

"If you are a soldier do not fight; if you are a workman work slowly and inefficiently.

If you are a peasant do not give up the harvest, do not put your money in a bank and do not pay taxes. Help all the victims of the Hitler Terror. The German Freedom Station has a large number of agents throughout Germany. Get in touch and collaborate with them."—Reuter.

HEAVY GERMAN CASUALTIES?

Polish Troops' Heroic Resistance In Warsaw-Modlin Sector

LONDON, Sept. 23.

Germans continue to destroy Warsaw, particularly the suburb of Praga, by heavy artillery bombardment, says Warsaw's Defence Army communique which adds that German aeroplanes also twice bombed the city yesterday, two raiders being destroyed.

Polish troops are making very strong resistance in the Warsaw-Modlin sector, stated Colcnel Lipinski broadcasting from Warsaw a review of the military situation. He claimed that the Pozman army, which recently broke through the German lines, will reinforce this sector.

BRITISH CREW RESCUED

A message from Bergen says the crew numbering twenty-six have all been saved and landed here from the British Steamer "Akenside", which was sunk yesterday. A member of the crew said: "we were warned and had time to take to lifeboats but without our belongings. The ship sank in ten minutes."

SOVIET TROOPS OCCUPY BIALYSTOK

Soviet troops have occupied Bialystok and the fortress of Brest-Litovsk, according to a communique, which says that six Polish divisions and two independent regiments surrendered to Red troops in the Lwow area.

The communique adds that hitherto 120,000 Polish troops, 380 guns and 1,400 machine-guns have been captured.

The German Official News Agency states, "Hitler visited the Front near Warsaw on Friday and later returned to his headquarters."

150,000 GERMANS KILLED IN POLAND

Over 1,50,000 Germans have been killed or wounded in the fighting in Poland, declared M. Giraudoux, Commissioner-General of Information in a broadcast from Paris.

He said that nearly all the casualties belonged to the shock Troops and the Hitler Youth. Four hundred to 600 aeroplanes were shot down or destroyed and between 600 and 700 pilots killed.

In the economic war Germany's exports had decreased 50 per cent. since September 1, and the internal trade by 40 per cent.

The occupation of Poland does not compensate for the French threat to the Saar, which produced twice Poland's mineral wealth. Moreover, Germany's principal factory centres are within the reach of Anglo-French aviation.—Reuter.

Britain Respects Norway's Neutrality

OSLO, Sept. 23

The British Minister has handed the Norwegian Foreign Minister a note stating that Britain respect Norway's neutrality so long as it is respected by Germany.—Reuter.

Hitler On Western Front?

LONDON, Sept. 23

An unconfirmed dispatch says that Herr Hitler has now joined General Von Brauchitsch on the Western Front.—Reuter.

(LATER)—The German wireless station announces that Herr Hitler visited the German Army in Northern Poland. This contradicts the earlier London message that Hitler has joined the army on the Western Front.—Reuter.

British Industries Fair Cancelled

LONDON, Sept. 23

The British Industries Fair which was due to be held in London and Birmingham in February 1940, has been cancelled according to an announcement of the Department of Overseas Trade.—Reuter.

Did Nazis Plan Coup In Rumania?

Hoare's Appeal To Employers

"We Must Have No Misers And No Profiteers"

LONDON, Sept. 22.

A warning that too many workers have been dismissed and an appeal to the employers to refrain from dismissals were broadcast by Sir Samuel Hoare tonight.

Sir Samuel Hoare urged on the employers to get back the dismissed men who would be wanted "before the world is much older," and said that he was certain that at no distant date there scarcely would be an able-bodied man or woman whose services the country would not need.

Sir Samuel Hoare said that the budget next week would make all economies but that did not mean refusing to buy anything or "go on buying and selling but to buy prudently and when you sell avoid profiteering as you would the plague. We must have no misers, no hoarders, no profiteers."—Reuter.

MINISTRY OF SUPPLY

Industrial Planning For War

LONDON, Sept. 23.

As a further step towards mobilisation of industrial resources to meet War needs where these resources are at present in reserve England has been divided into thirteen areas.

This arrangement will ensure that problems such as labour transport and overlapping are dealt with speedily and in full knowledge of loyal conditions.

Regional directing organisations are now being set up by the Ministry of Supply. The stress will be laid on the need for machine tools upon which the country's war production so much depends. By supplying such tools reserve resources can make contribution of vital importance.

Meanwhile officers of the Ministry of Supply are surveying plant floor space and other essentials to ensure that no productive capacity which can be used or adapted for use in war effort is neglected. First demands on supplies have been met. An example of what has been done is the equipment of field force. The equipment provided has, in fact, more than satisfied demands.

In addition to what was required for immediate use great reserves are already available to meet expansions and repair inevitable wastage. While these and other short term requirements have been satisfied larger tasks of expanding mobilisation of the nation's resources or long term prosecution of war is being energetically tackled, resources of stocks, plant, and skill not already serving war needs are being directed to their spheres of greatest usefulness.—Reuter.

MORE WOMEN THROWN OUT

British Labour Conditions After War

LONDON, Sept. 23.

The Ministry of labour have issued a preliminary statement on the level of unemployment on September 11. The outbreak of war created new demands for labour but at the same time caused dislocation affecting employment of workpeople in many directions.

In the case of male workers, however, net effect up to September 11, was a reduction of about 76,000 in the number of men registered as unemployed compared with August.

The number of females on registers was swollen by the addition of many evacuated women and of others offering their services as well as by discharges from employment, and increased by about 175,000 over the greater part of the country there was reduction in unemployment among males roughly equivalent to the increase in number of females on registers.

The Ministry add that while complete adjustment of industry to war conditions is bound to take some little time it may be anticipated that any persons thrown out of work will soon find fresh opportunities for employment and that increasing momentum of national effort will call upon all resources of our man and woman power.—B.O.W.

OVER 300 IRON GUARDS KILLED

Planned Mutiny In Jails Follows Murder Of Premier

BUCHAREST, Sept. 23.

Over 300 Iron-Guards were killed on Thursday night or yesterday.

The official explanation says that this resulted from risings which occurred in various concentration camps and prisons, when news of the assassination of M. Calinescu was received.

A Communique formally announces the execution of the assassins "together with all accomplices and organisers of the plot and those who inspired the crime". It adds that this action was taken in the interests of national defence at a time when no one has a right to offend national solidarity.—Reuter.

Plot Against Calinescu

Inside Story Of Nazi Outrage In Rumania

BUCHAREST: Sept. 22.

The Rumanian Press declares that M. Dumitrescu, the leader of the Blackguard conspiracy, which was organised for the assassination of M. Calinescu, recently returned from Prague.

It is stated that he had been in contract in Germany with groups of Blackguard Legionaries, which had been waiting there for a year to make sensational entry into Rumania.

For two weeks he stayed in a village near the Rumanian Frontier and crossed the border with a party of foreigners. Taking advantage of the arrival of a large number of refugees he eluded the Police and reached the Capital.—Reuter.

Germany Sympathizes With Rumania

BERLIN: Sept. 23.

The German Minister in Bucharest has been instructed to express the Reich Government's sympathy at the assassination of M. Calinescu, according to the German News Agency.—Reuter.

RECORD HARVEST FOR GERMANY

A record German harvest of 27,500,000 tons is reported. It is stated that this would be enough for the whole of the year 1940. It would also serve as a reserve to be kept for 1941 in case the harvest is poor next year.

POLAND'S PARTITION WAS PREMEDITATED

But German's Aim Was Solely To Annihilate Polish Army

LONDON, Sept. 22.

BERLIN:—Well-informed circles state that the German-Soviet demarcation line in Poland was agreed upon "in case it should prove necessary" before Germany's "military counter-measures" against Poland began.

"Germany in fixing this line had not aimed at occupying as much Polish territory as possible but at annihilating the Polish army as soon as possible."—Reuter.

TURKISH-SOVIET PACT IN OFFING

ISTANBUL, Sept. 22.

Mr. Sarajoglu, the Foreign Minister, and three high officials sailed to-day for Odessa 'en route' to Moscow. The Soviet Ambassador to Turkey is with them. They are expected to stay for ten days in Moscow.

It is reported that a Turkish-Soviet mutual assistance pact will be negotiated.

Turkish political circles feel that the pact will guarantee the security of the Black Sea and the Dardanelles.—Reuter

GERMAN-SOVIET DEMARCATION LINE

LONDON, Sept. 22.

A joint German-Soviet communique issued from Moscow announces that the German and Soviet Governments have established the following demarcation line between their armies in Poland.

Along the river Pissa to its confluence with the river Narew. along the Narew to its confluence with the river Bug, along the Bug to its confluence with the Vistula, along the Vistula to the mouth of the river San. along the San to its source.—Reuter.

Canada's Part In War

Making Essential Home Supplies Available

LONDON, Sept. 22.

A message received by the Canadian High Commissioner in London from the Canadian National Defence Minister states that the British Government have indicated that Canada would be of most assistance at once by facilitating the purchase of essential supplies in Canada.

This would involve the immediate gearing up of the Canadian Industry to meet heavy demands and the finding of some way whereby the Canadian dollars could be made available for the British Government to purchase the needed supplies.

The Canadian Navy is co-operating with the British Navy in the protection of the Canadian East coast ports. The Naval personnel is being doubled and Canada is making an immediate contribution of trained Air personnel and the Government has authorised a plan for intensified Air training in Canada.—Reuter.

NEW BACK STROKE RECORD

ROTTERDAM, Sept. 23.

Cor Kint, the Dutch Swimmer, created women's world back stroke record for 100 metres with the timing of one minute ten-nineteenth seconds.

The previous record was Van Feggelen's one minute twelve-nineteenth seconds.—Reuter.

No Breach Of Neutrality

British Reply To Nazis On War Trade Agreements

LONDON, Sept. 22.

The validity of the reported warnings by Germany that neutrals would be guilty of breach of neutrality in making war trade agreements with Britain, which resulted in limiting exports to Germany and of overseas goods allowed to transit their territory to Germany, is not admitted by authorities on international law in London.

They point out that neutrals might counter German claim by replying that by reason of sea power Britain could and would enforce agreement that goods in transit shall not reach Germany. Thus in order to assure her own supplies such agreement must be made by neutral in her own interests and is in fact made for no other reason than to benefit it herself.—B. O. W.

SUPREME WAR COUNCIL MEETING

Daladier's Impressions

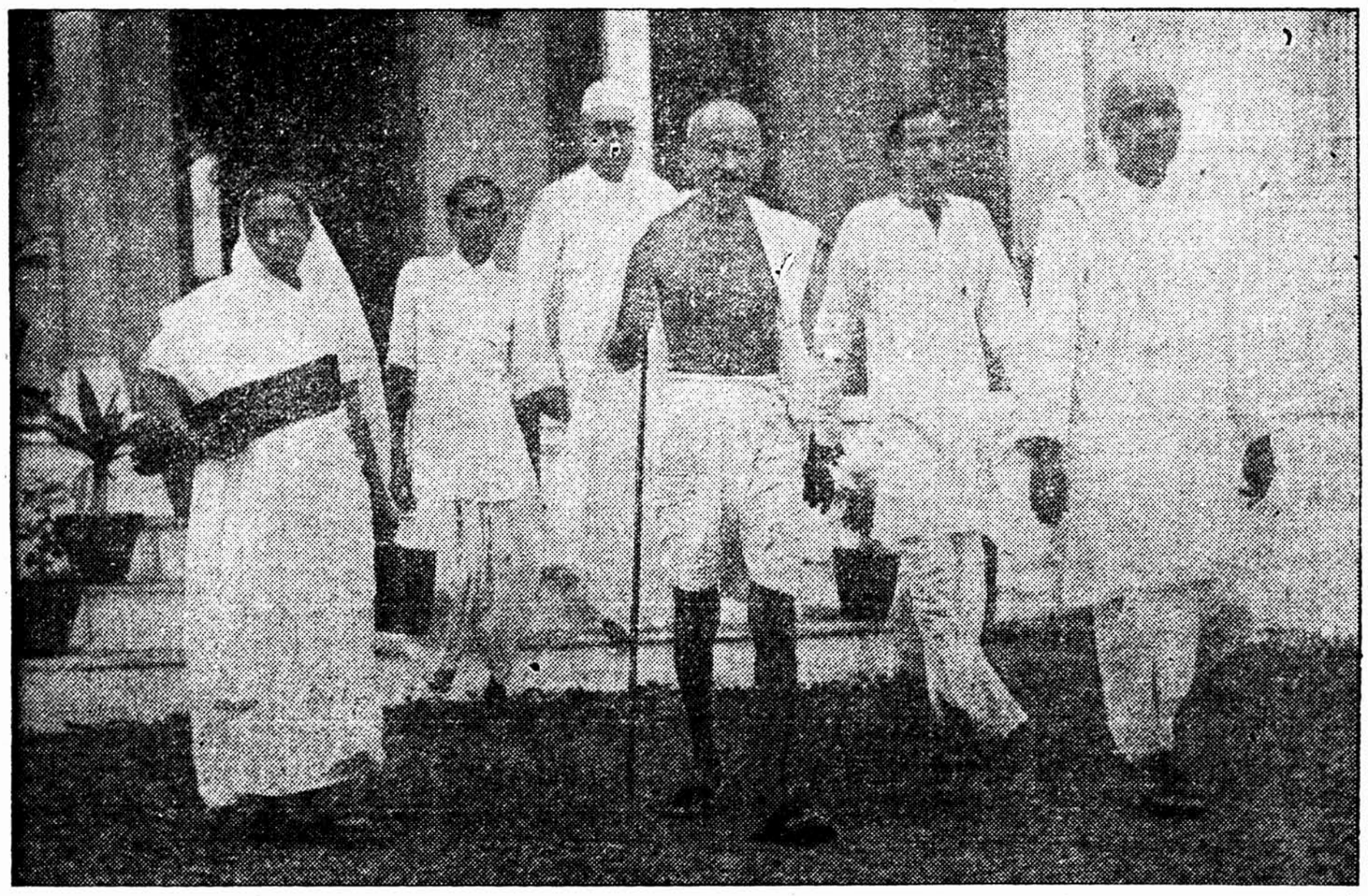
PARIS, Sept. 22.

M. Daladier arrived back from England by air in the evening and expressed great satisfaction at the result of the meeting of the Supreme War Council.

Prof. Murray Dead

LONDON, Sept. 23.

The death is announced of Professor George Redmayne Murray, founder of modern thyroid gland treatment for Goitre.—Reuter.



Gandhiji goes to attend the Congress Working Committee Meeting at Wardha, accompanied by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Acharya Kripalani, Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram and Miss Maniben Patel.

RAILWAYMEN DEMAND MORE WAGES

An adequate increase in their salaries and wages was demanded in view of the current increase in prices at a meeting held under the auspices of the V. T. branch of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union at the tiffin rooms at Victoria Terminus on Saturday afternoon under the presidentship of Mr. M. G. Mandpe, the President of the local branch. Messrs Jamnadas Mehta, N. N. Menon, Kale, Sankaralingam, Pradhan and others made speeches on the occasion.

The following resolution was unanimously passed at the meeting:—

Resolutions passed in the meeting.

"This meeting of Railway workers held under the auspices of V. T. President of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union in Bombay views with great apprehension the abnormal rise in the prices of the various articles and the adverse effects thereof on the limited and inadequate wages and salaries of the subordinate and inferior employees.

The meeting expresses its great dissatisfaction at the wording of the Central Government Notification laying down that the maximum price fixed for the sale shall not be less than a figure of 10 percent above the ruling price at the same stage on 1st September 1939, since the control now exerccised benefits only the trade at the cost of the consumers by prescribing the maximum percentage of rise over prices which were already increased on account of prevailing conditions during the week or two preceding the actual declaration of the war.

The meeting expresses its disappointment at the attitude adopted by the Bombay Government in fixing the maximum permissible price of foodstuffs at 10 percent and other articles at so high a figure as 20 percent over the prices which were already increased. This has resulted in practical increase of prices much above 20 percent and in some cases reaching so high a figures as 160 percent-vide figures published by the Bombay Grain Dealers' Association.

This meeting urges upon the Railway Board the necessity to revise the orders ensuring adequate protections to the interest of the consumers and a special allowance of 20 percent of the pay subject to a maximum of Rs. 50 with effect from 1st September 1939 to all employees to save them from the calamitous results of the increase in prices.

The meeting authorises the General Secretary of the Union to take necessary action in the matter."

A similar meeting of Railwaymen is to be held on Friday next at Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel.

Bombay Premier's Plea For Living Art

Deplores Absence Of National Art Gallery: Reorganisation Of Education Hinted

"A NATION'S GREATNESS IS ALWAYS MEASURED BY ITS ART AND CULTURE AND ARTISTS HAVE A GREAT PART TO PLAY IN OUR NATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION. ART HAS TO BE IN CLOSE TOUCH WITH LIFE. OUR ART MUST, THEREFORE, DEVELOP IN CLOSE TOUCH WITH OUR OWN LIFE. OUR OWN SURROUNDINGS, OUR OWN TRADITIONS".

Thus observed the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, declaring open the Art Exhibition in aid of famine relief fund, organised by the Association of Young Artists, at the Town Hall on Saturday evening.

PATRONISE EXHIBITION

The Secretary of the Association gave a short resume of the activities of the Association since its inception.

Mr. C. R. Gerard, Director of the J. J. School of Art, in the course of his speech, appealed to the art-loving public to patronise the Exhibition and thereby serve the dual purpose of contributing to the Famine Relief Fund and give encouragement to the young artist.

PLEA FOR NATIONAL GALLERY

The Premier observed: "It is a pity that we have not got a national gallery where the best pictures of living artists could be preserved. Art in this Province has, I am afraid, not developed to that extent. This is due to a lack of proper cultural background for our artists. Those who got in for art must also be culturally educated Government is considering the reorganization of art education in this Province and we look forward to your help at the proper time".

LIVING ART

The Premier further said: "Life always grows and our art must, therefore, be living". The Art School showed the technique but the development of art rested with such Associations as the present.

He deprecated mere imitation and added: "There should be no hesitation to learn what is best in others, but what is required is assimilation only of what is good. Art will enrich itself by such assimilation as our culture has been so enriched in the past".

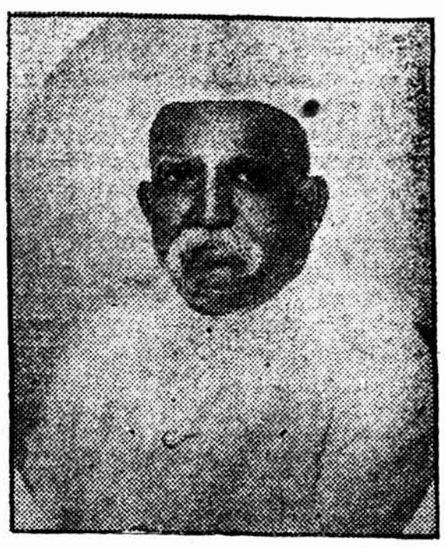
Congratulating the Association, he concluded: "It augurs well indeed, for your Association that you have kept before your mind's eye the true spirit of knowledge and art, namely the service of humanity".

IN MEMORY OF LATE L. G. MEHTA

Rs. 1,50,000 For Poor House And Hospital

In commemoration of late Sheth Lallubhai Gordhandas Mehta, his widow Bai Bhuriben Lallubhai Mehta and sons Sheth Chinubhai Lallubhai Mehta, M.L.C., and Sheth Vadilal Lallubhai Mehta have, it is learnt, announced munificent donations to the tune of Rupees one lac and a half, which is unique in the city of Ahmedabad. The donations are specially noteworthy on account of the ends for which they are meant.

Late Sheth Lallubhai Mehta nourished the idea for a long time and shared it with friends of establishing a Poor House in an industrial city like Ahmedabad where the evil of Beggary has grown apace with the influx of a large industrial population and which evil should be stopped, he thought, by legislative measures. Sheth Lallubhai had a scheme of such a Poor House for Ahmedabad which could not be fulfilled on account of his sudden and sad demise and his sons have announced their intention to donate a lac of rupees for the fulfilment of this idea.



LATE SETH LALUBHAI G. MEHTA

Besides the above, Sheth Lallubhai was attracted to Missionary Hospitals like the Broach Sevashram and Anand and Nadiad Hospitals and he entertained the idea of establishing such a hospital near the city of Ahmedabad. With a view to carrying out the wishes of their father, they have announced a donation of Rs. 50,000 in a lump sum on the responsibility of bearing the deficit for running such an institution for two or three years within which time it is expected that the same will become self-supporting.

It is significant to add in this connection that a charitable dispensary named Bai Bhuriben charitable Dispensary and Dasha Modh Goghva Education Fund have been established by Seth Lallubhai in his lifetime.

Irish Sweepstake

Draw Will Be Made Even If Race Is Not Run

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

DUBLIN: September 22.

THE ENGLISH JOCKEY CLUB ANNOUNCE THAT THE REMAINING RACING FIXTURES FOR THE YEAR HAVE BEEN CANCELLED, BUT THERE MAY BE RACING AFTER OCTOBER 16.

This means that the Cesarewitch Race, on which the next Irish Sweepstake is drawn, is cancelled, but as the Race was originally fixed for October 25, THERE IS STILL A POSSIBILITY OF ITS BEING RUN, IF THE JOCKEY CLUB RECONSIDER THEIR DECISION.

IN ANY EVENT THERE WILL BE NO DIFFERENCE TO THE SWEEPSTAKE DRAW, WHICH WILL CERTAINLY BE HELD AT MANSION HOUSE, DUBLIN, ON OCTOBER 20.

If the Race is run prizes will be distributed as in previous Sweeps. If the race is not run, 95 horses will be drawn in each 1,00,000 pounds unit and drawers of all horses immediately become entitled to £947 each without waiting for the race result.

In addition to the race prizes, there are the usual cash prizes of £100 each and 50 residual prizes.

The method of drawing will be exactly as in previous Sweeps.

BOMBAY and SUBURBS

LOCAL

ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Bhadrapad Shud 10, 1995
Muslim: Shaban 10, 1358
Parsi: Farvardin 19, 1309
Hightide: 9-45 21-52
Lowtide: 2-53 15-55
Sunrise: 6h. 26m.
Sunset: 6h. 34m.

Subhas To Unfurl National Flag

Under the auspices of the 'F' Ward District Congress Committee, the monthly National Flag Salutation will be held to-day (Sunday) at 8 a.m. (S.T.) at the open Maidan near Nappoo Hall, Matunga (G. I. P. Rly.). Deshgaurab Babu Subhas Chandra Bose, ex-President of the Indian National Congress, will unfurl the Flag. The National Guards and the Prakash Band will also participate in the Flag Salutation.

Bhulabhai To Unfurl National Flag At Congress House

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, the monthly Flag Salutation ceremony will be performed to-day (Sunday) at 8 a.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House. Sjt. Bhulabhai J. Desai, President, B. P. C. C. will unfurl the National Flag.

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of the Association, Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, Poona, will deliver a public lecture (in English) in the premises of the Association, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Girgaum, to-day (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m. on "Hindus and the International Situation". Loud speakers will be installed.

NEW SARASWAT UNION CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETY, LTD.

The twenty-first annual general meeting of the members of the New Saraswat Union Co-operative Credit Society Limited, Bombay, will be held in the Maratha High School Girgaon, Bombay, to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.).

BHATIA MITRA MANDAL

A meeting to express condolence at the sad death of Mr. Lakhmidas Rowjee Tairsee will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at Halai Bhatia Mahajanwadi, Kalbadevi Road, under the auspices of the Bhatia Mitra Mandal and various other institutions. Mr. Mathuradas Vasanji Khimji will preside.

DISCOURSE ON COSMOGENESIS

At the hall on the 3rd floor of Dadyseth House, Cowasji Patel Street, tomorrow (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) Mr. Jehangir Sorabji Chinivala, Advocate, will give his tenth discourse on "Cosmogenesis Work of Ardibesht Amshashpand in the Universe." All Parsis are cordially invited to attend.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ

Mr. B. B. Keskar will conduct the Weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m.

JASHAN CEREMONY AT COLABA

The Jashan ceremony will be performed to-day (Sunday) at 10-30 a.m., at the N. H. Karani Agiari (Guzdar's Hall), situated in the compound of the Cusrow Baug, Colaba, it being the Fervardegan Festival of the Parsis.

CHEMISTS' MEETING

A meeting of retail and dispensing chemists will be held at the premises of Messrs. Champsi Narsee and Co., above their shop in Princess Street at 5 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Sunday).

YOUNG ANDHRA ASSOCIATION

A general body meeting of the Young Andhra Association will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. at 770, First Road, Parsi Colony, Dadar.

ANDHRA CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETY

The seventh annual general body meeting of the members of the Bombay Andhra Co-operative Credit Society will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. at its registered office at Kuverkunj, First Road, Parsi Colony, Dadar. It will be followed by tea to which all Andhras are invited.

BOMBAY HINDU CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING SOCIETY, LTD.

The adjourned meeting shall be held to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) sharp in the office.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"The Son of Zambo" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 1-45 p.m.
REGAL—"Young Mr. Lincoln" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"Calling Dr. Kildare" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Winter Carnival" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m
NEW EMPIRE—"Bachelor Mother". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"In Search of Happiness" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 1-30 p.m.
PATHE—"Comrades" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Kapal Kundala Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"The Great Moghul" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Sadhana" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Sant Tulsidas" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Admi" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"My Son" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m
PLAZA—"Daily Change of Programme Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PARADISE—"Just Around The Corner" Daily at 4, 6-15 and 9-30 p.m.
BANDRA TALKIES—"The Lambeth Walk" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

GANESH FESTIVAL

To-day's Programme

"Ganesh Mangalarathi" will be observed by the Mysore Association at 6-30 p.m.

Karnatak Sangha, Bombay, will celebrate 'Ganpati Festival' at Brahman Sabha Hall at 4-30 p.m. Justice Lokur will preside and music, Kannada poems, A. R. P. Precautions by Captain Limaye and a Kannada play are on the programme.

At Y. M. H. A.: L. B. Bhopatkar will speak at Y. M. H. A. at 6-30 p.m.

At Matunga: A Congregational prayer and Kirtan will be held at 9 p.m. by the Hindu Sabha, Matunga, at Nappoo Hall.

At Kalbadevi: Kalbadevi Sarvajanik Ganesh Utsav will have 'Haldi Kunku' singing, and entertainment at 3 p.m. and 9-30 p.m.

Kalyan Andhra Association will celebrate "Immersion of Ganpati image" at 4 p.m.

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' PARSI UNION

A meeting of the University Students' Parsi Union will be held to-day (Sunday) at 10-30 a.m. at the Master's Tutorial High School to transact the following business.

KURANIC SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Kuranic Society, a public lecture will be delivered on 'Kuran and its teachings' every Sunday in the premises of Anjuman-e-Islam High School near Bori Bunder Station from 5 p.m. to 6 p.m. (S.T.).

"VEDIC GANPATI"

A public meeting will be held at Arya Samaj, Girgaon, Kakadwadi, today (Sunday) at 7 p.m. when Shri Ramchandarji Sanatak will deliver a public lecture on "Vedic Ganpati".

BAHA'I ASSEMBLY

A public meeting will be held at the Baha'i Hall, Bori Bunder, Bombay, today (Sunday) at 7 p.m. when M/me. Shirin M. Fozdar will preside and speeches will be delivered by eminent speakers.

JUPITER IN FULL SPLENDOUR

There will be a public lecture open to ladies and gentlemen of all communities:—

Demonstrator: Mr. Padam Godrez.
Subject: Planet Jupiter in full splendour of its Beauty with 4 Moons.
Day: Saturday, 30th September, 1939.
Time: 6-30 p.m.
Place: Terrace of Bombay Mutual Building, Hornby Road.
Lifts: Upto 7 p.m. both, on Pherozeshah Mehta Road and Gunbow Street.

"TRUE GANPATI"

A public meeting will be held at Arya Samaj, Gopitalao, Matunga, today (Sunday) at 9 a.m. when Shri Ramchandraji Sanatak will deliver a public lecture on "True Ganpati".

PUBLIC MEETING OF SANATANISTS

Under the joint auspices of the Varnasrama Svarajya Sangha, Bombay, and the Vaidik Rastra Shashana Sangha, a public meeting of the Sanatani Hindus will be held at Madhav Baug, to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m. under the presidentship of Sjt. Bhagwandas Manmohandas, J.P., to enter their protest against the Madras Temple Entry Indemnity Act.

SHAMRAO VITHAL CO-OPERATIVE BANK, LIMITED

The thirty-third annual general meeting of the Bank will be held at H/2, Anandashram, Proctor Road, Grant Road, Bombay 7, to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.).

A social gathering of the members of the Bank will be held at the above place at 3 p.m. (S.T.) on the same day.

YOUNG ANDHRA ASSOCIATION

A general body meeting of the Young Andhra Association will be held on Sunday (to-day), at 3 p.m., at 770, First Road, Parsi Colony, Dadar.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"God-Law-Being" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the above Lodge, Jehangir Wadia Building, opposite Flora Fountain, today (Sunday) at 6-15 p.m. The lecture will be followed by questions and answers.

BOMBAY HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE

Grant of Diplomas to successful students will take place at Chowna House, Sleater Road, Grant Road, by the Hon. Mr. Mangaldas M. Pakvasa, President of the Legislative Council, Bombay at 6 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Sunday).

BOMBAY THEOSOPHICAL FEDERATION

Annual gathering with music and dance etc. in the Besant Hall, Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, Chowpatty, to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m

TELEGRAMS FOR ARGENTINE

"A telegraph notification states:—"French language is now allowed in telegrams for Argentine."

A. R. P. TRAINING FOR EXAMINATION

Free classes will be held for public bi-weekly at Plot 80, G. I. P. Matunga, from 1st October 1939 to assist candidates in passing A. R. P. examination. In order to maintain the efficiency of the class the number of seats are limited. Candidates for training should apply in person between 7-30 and 8-30 p.m.

DISLOCATION OF TRAIN SERVICE

G. I. P. Authorities' Explanation

The G. I. P. Railway authorities very much regret the inconvenience caused to the travelling public by the interference with the train service between 12-30 and 13 hrs. on Saturday the 23rd instant. This was due to compliance with an air raid warning received on the telephone. The A. R. P. Officer will no doubt explain why the warning was sent.

Domestic Occurrence

DEATH

SANJANA—Kaikhusroo Shapoorji, brother of Burjor S. Sanjana, Advocate. Funeral ceremony to-day (Sunday) at 8-30 a.m. at Doongerwady, Wadia's Bangli.

MINERVA'S "PUKAR" or
"THE GREAT MOGHUL"
Directed By SOHRAB MODI
Starring: CHANDRAMOHAN, NASEEM & SOHRAB MODI
MINERVA
EIGHTH WEEK IN CITY
DAILY: 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

REGAL AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
*HENRY FONDA IN
"YOUNG MR. LINCOLN"
The Story of Abraham Lincoln that has NEVER been told!

STAR FLASHES

by BRUNO

542 PARENTS HAVE WRITTEN JOAN CRAWFORD IN THE PAST TWO YEARS STATING THEY HAVE NAMED THEIR OFFSPRING AFTER THE STAR.
JOHN CARRADINE'S DEEP, BARITONE VOICE WAS USED IN THREE FILMS BEFORE HE, HIMSELF, EVER APPEARED ON THE SCREEN.
EXCEPT WHEN CAMERAS ACTUALLY WERE TURNING, UMBRELLAS WERE USED TO SHADE EXTRAS PLAYING DEAD MEN IN 'BEAU GESTE' — TO KEEP THEM FROM GETTING SUNSTROKE.
BRUNO

DETECTIVE COMPETITION

In this Competition you are asked to use your detective faculties to outwit the Criminal's ingenuity in diguising himself or herself to escape from your clutches. If you succeed in catching all of them without making any mistake the FIRST PRIZE is yours—and you know it is not a small amount.

In the two series of pictures those marked A.B.C. . . . . are the criminals. They are shown in their disguise in the series numbered 1. 2. 3. . . . . Man may disguise himself as a woman or 'vice versa'. The faces are shown in almost the same position. They may be slightly lowered or raised but not turned sideways. You have to use your brains to penetrate through their disguises and pick out the criminals.

For instance, the man shown in the illustration marked "H" has disguised himself by putting on a woman's dress as illustrated in No. 8. Therefore, we put No. 8 against "H" in the coupon.

You may similarly fill in the rest of the coupon and send as many entries as you like with annas eight per coupon before Wednesday, 4th October, 1939, subject to and observing the following rules:—

1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full, in block Capitals.

2. All entries will be received at the counter during office-hours from 10-30 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

3. Solution of this Competition will be accepted only on our entry coupons.

4. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify them.

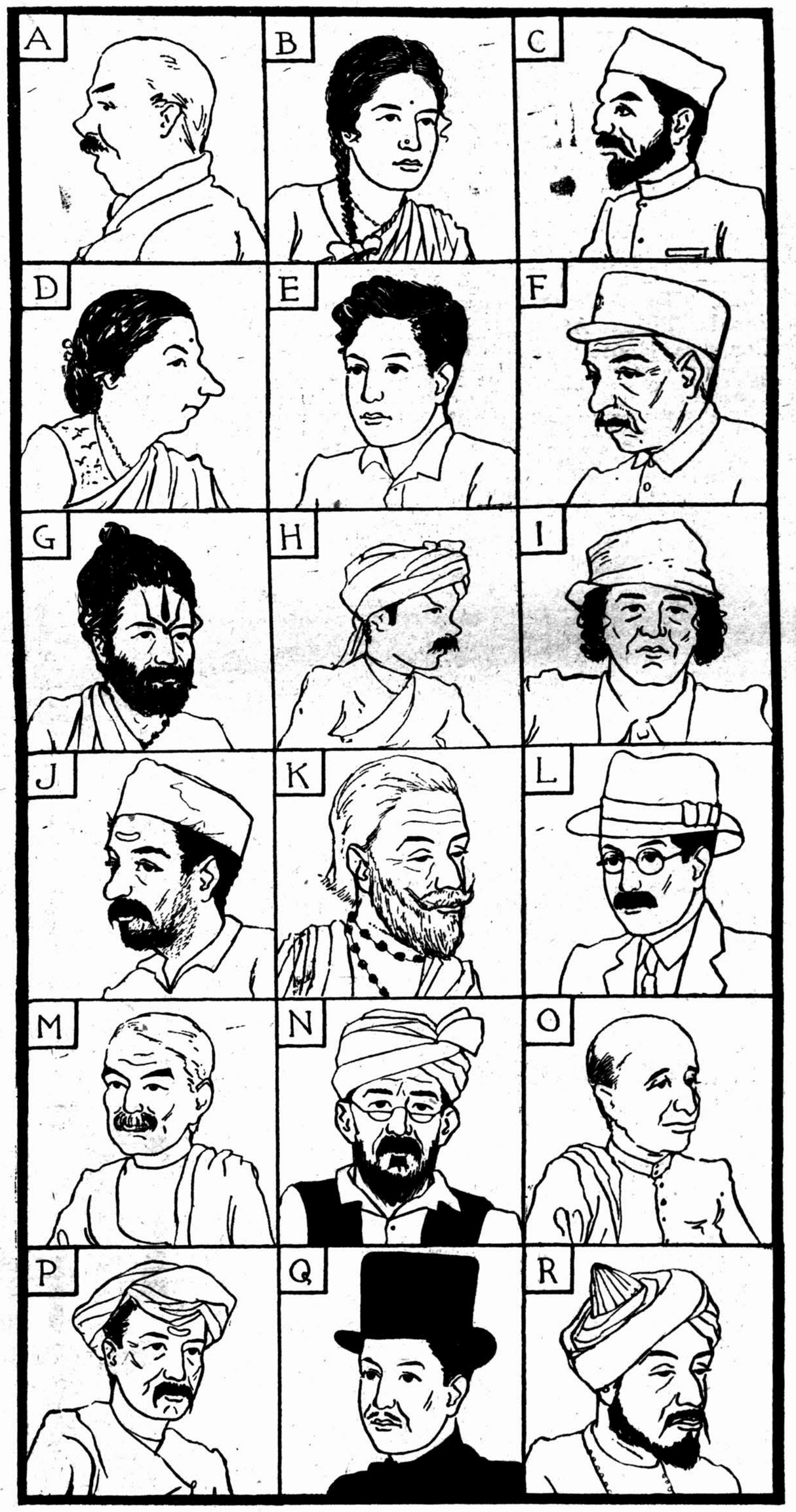
5. All entries may be received in this Office by the last Post on Wednesday, 4th October, 1939, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

6. Corrected or mutilated entries will be disqualified.

7. In case of ties the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

8. No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid, lost or delayed. Proof of posting will not be accepted as proof of delivery or receipt.

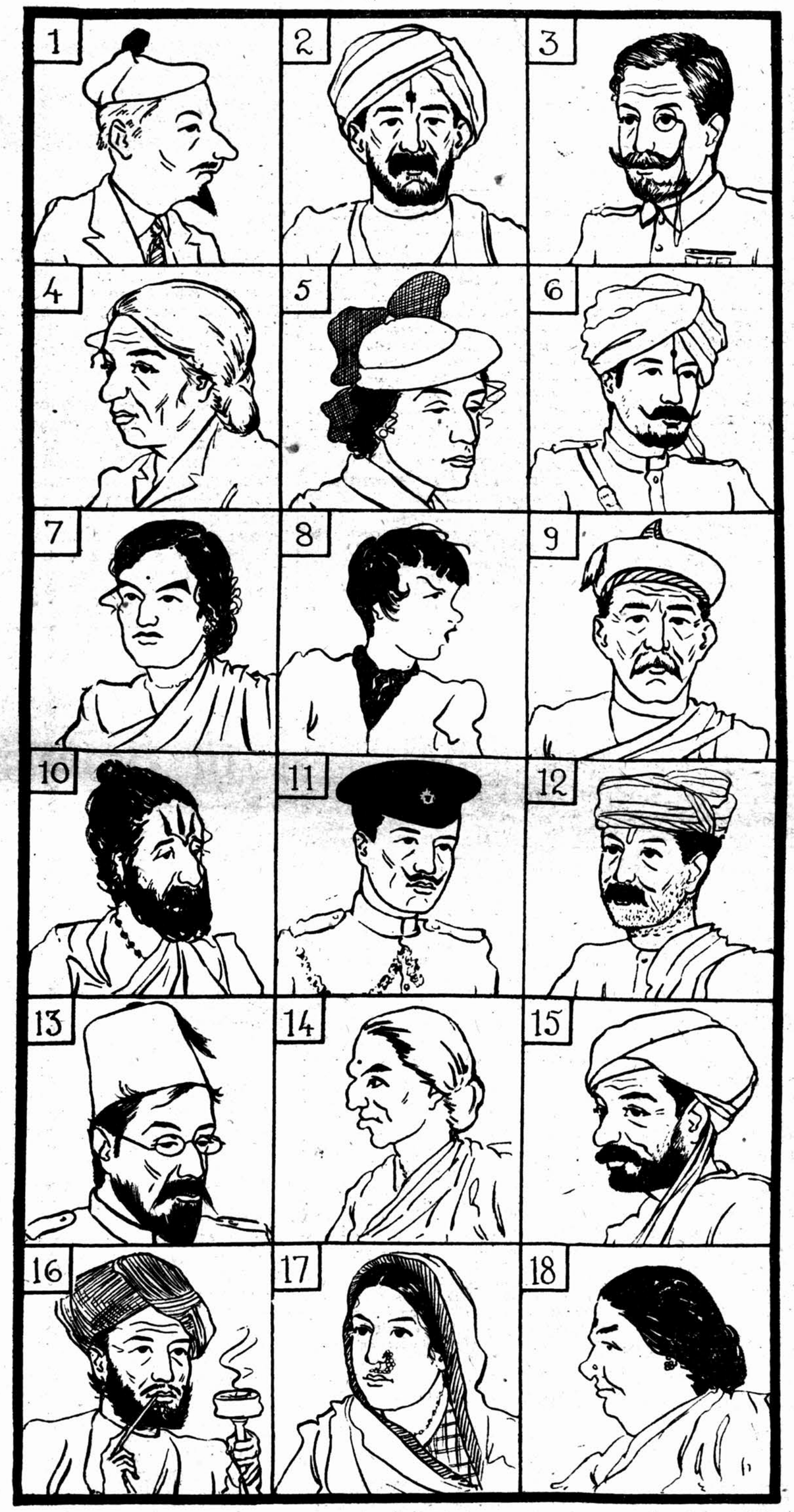
9. In no case any entrance fee or money sent with entrance



CLOSING DATE
WEDNESDAY
4th OCTOBER
1939

(Extra Coupons See Page 29)

Rs. 2,000 In Prizes



fees be refunded or credited to another competition or account. No correspondence will be accepted and replied to if it is sent along with the entry coupon. If any correspondence is sent along with the entries, Competition Department will not be held responsible in any way.

10. This competition is run by the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., but readers of the "Bombay Samachar" and the "Bombay Sentinel" can also take part in it.

11. Under NO circumstances correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted in connection with this Competition.

12. All competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry.

Detective Competition
17/9/39.

A	
B	
C	
D	
E	
F	
G	
H	8
I	
J	
K	
L	
M	
N	
O	
P	
Q	
R	

I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name

Address

Entries by Registered post should be addressed as under:—

COMPETITION MANAGER,
The Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd.,
Red House,
Parsee Bazaar Street,
Fort, BOMBAY

Entries by Ordinary post should be addressed as under:—

POST BOX NO 706, G. P O. BOMBAY

THE JAMSAHEB of Nawanagar

JAMSAHEB SETS AN EXAMPLE

JAMNAGAR, Sept. 22.

In view of the famine conditions prevailing in Nawanagar, His Highness the Maharaja Jamsaheb has, it is understood, cut down his privy purse by fifty per cent. All ceremonial functions connected with the birthday of His Highness, which comes off on Monday, have been cancelled and the savings effected thereby will be used for famine relief.—A.P.

No Emigration From Calcutta

Returned Emigrants Helped; Home Protector's Report

There was no emigration of labourers, whether skilled or unskilled, from the port of Calcutta to countries overseas during 1938, according to the Local Protector of Emigrants.

As many as 1068 emigrants came back and landed in Calcutta, of whom 196 were from Fiji, 835 from British Guiana, 11 from Surinam and the rest 26 from the Union of South Africa. The majority consisted of old people enfeebled by age and of poor constitution.

Those who came back from South Africa, were repatriated under the new scheme of Assisted Emigration and received from the Union Government, on arrival in India, as bonus, the equivalent of £20 in the case of an adult and £10 for a child.

Of the emigrants from British Guiana and Fiji, paupers were sent home at the expense of the colony concerned, and were paid a bonus sufficient to maintain them for some days, so that meanwhile they could find work or get into touch with their relatives and friends. The Emigration Agent for Surinam made arrangements for those who came from that colony. Emigrants from South Africa were all sent to their homes at the expense of the Union Government.

AROUND THE COURTS

CHARGED WITH UTTERING COINS

BOMBAY Saturday.

The Bombay C.I.D. raided yesterday night a room at Kamatipura and arrested a boy, a woman and five others on a charge of uttering counterfeit coins.

The accused were placed to-day before the Chief Presidency Magistrate. Three of them were remanded to custody while others were allowed bail.

The case against Mr. S. A. Dange, Mrs. Dange, Mr. Mirajkar and three other labour leaders on a charge of creating class hatred was again adjourned to-day by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to October 3, on an application made by the police.

While cleaning the gutters, Mukhatagar, was stated to have fallen down receiving several injuries and was removed to the G. T. Hospital where he died subsequently.

A verdict of death due to accidental fall was recorded by the Coroner at the inquest held on the deceased.

On The Air

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 24.

Delhi—I Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s.)

8-0 a.m. Chand Khan. 8-30 Birha Ke Geet. 8-45 Sarod. 9-0 For Young Listeners. 9-45 Mehboob Jan. 10-0 Compositions of Shyam. 10-15 Woman's World. 10-45 Marek Weber, Orchestra. 10-52 J. Heifetz: Violin. 11-0 Carnival of Animals. 11-30 Close down.

12-0 noon Songs with Story.

1-0 p.m. Gilbert and Sullivan Favourities. 1-30 An Orchestral Variety. 6-0 Sarod. 6-15 Amateurs. 6-45 Chand Khan. 7-0 Next Week's Programme. 7-10 Mehboob Jan. 7-20 Radio Orchestra. 7-30 Ghazlen. 7-45 For Villagers. 8-30 Mehboob Jan. 8-45 Hamir on Sarangi. 8-50 Chand Khan. 9-35 Strings. 9-50 Sarod. 10-5 Bageshri.

Delhi—II Programme

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s.)

8-0 to 11-30 a.m. and 12-0 noon to 2-0 p.m. As in Delhi 1.

60.48 metres (4,960 kc/s.)

6-0 p.m. Chand Khan. 6-15 Mehboob Jan. 6-25 Sri R. H. Marathe. 6-40 On Wings of Song. 7-0 to 7-10 As in Delhi 1. 7-10 Krishna Bhattacharya. 7-20 Tan Paran. 7-25 Kumari Maya Sen. 7-35 Kumari Lila Sen. 7-45 Mehboob Jan. 8-0 Sri R. H. Marathe. 8-15 Bengali Geets. 8-30 to 9-50 As in Delhi 1. 9-50 Pianoforte.

Delhi—III Programme

19.62 metres (15,290 kc/s.)

8-0 to 11-30 a.m. and 12-0 noon to 2-0 p.m. As in Delhi 1.

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s.)

6-0 to 7-45 As in Delhi 1.

7-45 to 8-30 As in Delhi 2.

8-30 to 10-30 As in Delhi 1.

Lahore Programme

276 metres (1,086 kc/s.)

6-0 p.m. Barkat Ali Khan. 6-20 Bheem on Jaltarang. 6-25 Bai Saraswatibai. 6-45 Songs from Poornima. 6-55 Shakuntala Devi Bhatnagar. 7-5 B. A. Khan. 7-25 Bai Saraswatibai. 7-45 For Countryside. 8-15 Jahangir (H.) 8-30 Bageshri on Jaltarang. 8-35 Barkat Ali Khan. 8-45 Next Week's Programmes. 8-50 Bai Saraswatibai. 9-35 Bai Saraswatibai. 9-50 Pianoforte.

Bombay—I Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s.)

8-0 a.m. Film Songs. 8-30 Marathi Songs. 8-45 Thumris. 9-0 V. A. Kagalker. 9-40 Mumtaz Husain. 9-55 Manohar Kapur. 10-10 Shankerrao and Shridharrao. 10-20 Duets (H.) 10-30 Santakukadi Gujarati play. 10-45 Jaffar Qawwal. 11-0 A Hamidi Recital. 11-10 Char Gharane. 11-25 Radio Orchestra. 11-35 Amirbai Karnataki. 12-5 p.m. Cinema Ke Saz. 12-15 E. G. Pargaonker. 12-35 Sitar and Sarod. 12-45 Umra Zia Begam. 12-55 Bheempalasi. 1-5 Manohar Kapur. 1-30 Around Camp Fire. 2-0 Music. 3-30 Children's Hour. 6-0 Jaffar Qawwal. 6-15 Readings from Marathi Books by AIR Artist. 6-20 G. B. Warekar and Party. 6-35 E. R. Ali. 6-45 E. G. Pargaonker. 7-5 Habib Khan. 7-15 Lalita Garba Party. 7-30 Manohar Kapur. 7-45 G. B. Warekar and Party. 8-0 Chatterji and Mukherji. 8-5 Amirbai Karnataki. 8-30 Sport by Talyarkhan. 8-45 Jaffar Qawwal. 8-55 Talk of Town. 9-0 News (H.) 9-15 News (E.) 9-35 Maneck Bhagat: Pianoforte. 9-45 Gunther Ramin: Organ. 10-5 Grace Belcourt: Violin. 10-20 George Lester: Violoncello. 10-30 Epilogue.

Bombay—II Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s.)

8-0 a.m. to 2-30 p.m. and 3-30 to 4-30 As in Bombay 1.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s.)

6-0 to 9-35 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 9-35 V. A. Cagalker. 10-30 Epilogue.

B B C Programme

7-30 p.m. Geraldo and Orchestra. 6-30 Pianoforte. 8-45 Bells, and Harvest Festival Service. 9-30 News. 9-50 Sports Talk. 10-0 Harold Scott in Songs at Piano. 10-25 Sport. 10-55 Music. 11-0 Willie Walker Octet. 11-30 News. 11-50 Sports.

CALCUTTA: Sept. 22.

The Special Branch of the Calcutta Police conducted two more searches in South Calcutta in connection with the publication of a pamphlet entitled: "Imperialist War and India," and arrested two more persons.—United Press.

The insignia of Officer of the Order of the Nichan Iftikhar has been conferred by the President of the French Republic with the sanction of the British Government, on Mr. G. S. Mahomed, Consular Agent to the Republic of Czechoslovakia, at Bombay, for his varied activities, in the interests of the French Trade.

This Order was founded in 1837 by Ahmed Bey of Tunisia, as a reward for distinguished services, and is awarded in France and abroad by the President of the French Republic as a mark of unique distinction.

Mr. Mahomed has also received the insignia of the White Lion by the President of Czechoslovak Republic and a Certificate of Merit by the Chamber of Commerce at Prague.

War News In Brief

LONDON, Sept. 22.

There is good technical reason for official confidence and ability to deal effectively with the submarine menace, writes Reuter's Diplomatic Correspondent. In consequence of new methods it is not an exaggeration to say that whereas fourteen destroyers might have been employed to chase a submarine in the last war, two can do the job more effectively to-day.

◆ ◆ ◆

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 23.

A German military 'plane alighted on Swedish waters and was towed by a Swedish destroyer to Ystad, where it will be detained.

* * * *

LONDON, Sept. 22.

The First Sea Lord has received a telegram from the French Minister of Marine expressing admiration for magnificent spirit of men of H.M.S. "Courageous" and sympathy for the relations of those drowned. Mr. Winston Churchill replied on behalf of the officers and men of the Royal Navy.

◆ ◆ ◆

The final figures of the Jewish Voluntary National Service throughout Palestine total 136,000 including 40,000 women.

This is 92 per cent. of the Jewish population between the ages of 18 and 50.

* * * *

THE U. S. ARMY OPENED ON FRIDAY ITS DRIVE TO RECRUIT APPROXIMATELY 50,000 MEN TO BRING ITS FORCE TO FULL PEACETIME STRENGTH.

LONDON, Sept. 23.

According to a Budapest message, Hungary has re-established diplomatic relations with Russia.

The Finnish Ambassador in Berlin has been instructed to lodge a protest with the German Government for the sinking of "Martti Ragnar."—Reuter.

BRITISH PETROL SHIP STRIKES A MINE

Five Crew Killed: Two Injured

LONDON, September 23.

The admiralty announces that His Majesty's patrol vessel. "Kittiwake", 510 tons, struck a mine in the channel on September 20. Five of the crew are missing and they are believed to have been killed. Two others were injured. The ship has returned to harbour for repairs.—Reuter.

Finnish Ship Destroyed By Submarine

OSLO, Sept. 23.

The Finnish ship "Martti Ragnar" was attacked and sunk by a submarine in the Baltic early this morning. She was carrying cellulose for an English port. When stopped by a submarine, the crew were ordered to boats. The ship was then towed five miles and sunk by a charge of dynamite.—B.O.W.

Funeral Of M. Calinescu

LONDON, September 23.

The body of M. Calinescu, the assassinated Premier of Rumania, is lying in State in Bucharest. The funeral will take place to-morrow when all entertainments and cinemas will remain closed as a sign of national mourning.—Reuter.

CHINESE RECAPTURE TUNGSHAN

CHUNGKING, Sept. 22.

The Chinese troops have recaptured Tungshan, a strategic key town on the border of Hunan, and Hupeh provinces, according to field despatches which acknowledge that the Japanese column in Southern Hupeh has pushed south into northern Hunan, and a second column in northwest Kiangsi made a westward thrust towards northern Hunan.—Reuter.

Enormous Demands For Anglo-German Relations Blue Book

LONDON, Sept. 23

The demand for the British "Blue Book" on Anglo-German diplomatic relations continues unabated. Long queues are waiting plies ran out at noon. Fresh supplies that were received were also plies that were received were also sold out.—Reuter.

Federal Police More Vigilant In U. S. A.

LONDON, September 23.

The United States officials of the Federal Bureau of Investigation are giving special attention to the activities of foreigners. They are specially interested in the source of funds for Nazi and Communist propaganda.—Reuter.

SURVIVORS FROM "ATHENIA" BROUGHT ASHORE AT GALWAY

Pathetic scenes were witnessed when 430 survivors from the "Athenia" rescued by the Norwegian tanker "Knute Nelson" were landed at Galway. Many heart-rending stories were told by those saved from the sea terror. As they were brought down the gangway from the tender some of the women passengers were insensible. Parents anxiously sought their children; children cried for their parents, and Galway stood by to assist the scantily clad passengers after their ordeal.

Picture on the left shows a passenger bearing marks of injury on his face and head and clad in blankets is assisted ashore from the tender; while the picture on the right shows a soldier anxiously superintended by the mother, carries the baby down the gangway. Two other women passengers follow.

ABOUT GAMES & PLAYERS

BY "INDIAN"

Poor Dears!

"Among county committees this tour is feared. In the past it has proved to be one of a most exhausting nature. Players have come back jaded, feeling the strain of the heat, the long journeys, the strange food, and the different water, and there are players who will tell you that they lost their form for two years"—correspondent of the "Daily Mail," commenting on the M. C. C. tour of India (which has since been cancelled).

Tut..... tut..... the poor dears! Heat, long journeys, strange food, different water, *tiger shooting, 'State' banquets, nautch parties* ..... they *must* have gone back *jaded*!

As far as losing the 'form' and all that is concerned, Edrich, Gibb, Yardley, Hardstaff, Verity, Nichols, J. Langridge and Wellard .....will tell you a different story.

And then.....what about our chaps? They don't exactly carry their *strange food* and *different water* across the seas.

But of course we too have players who will tell you that they lost their form in England and never hope to find it! What about 'Vizzy'?

Aligarh Cricketers For Calcutta

The Aligarh University Cricket team has, it is understood, decided upon Calcutta as the venue of its annual winter tour, this year. The team is reported to have already gone into serious practice and little more than a couple of weeks back even took some tips from Dr. Jehangir Khan, the Indian Test 'Selector.' The Aligarh cricketers are no strangers to Calcutta. Their past visits there have brought them brilliant success and unusual popularity, and it is to be hoped that the present team ably lead by one of India's most promising wicket-keeper—bats, Maqbul Alam, will live up to the unique reputation earned by their predecessors

A Loud Boost!

The newly-founded Bengal Football Association are trying desperately to force themselves on the Calcutta soccer public. The Brabourne Memorial Tournament, is already being run under their auspices. And now comes the news that the B. F. A. have organised an exhibition match to be played between the Bangalore Muslims and a Bengal Combined XI. on Saturday September 30. Not to disparage the Bangalore Muslims.....they're certainly getting more than their share of 'boosts.' To pit the team as constituted at present against a side which, among others, will be picked from such strong clubs as Mahomedan Sporting (Calcutta), Kalighat and East Bengal is nothing if not a loud boost! Unless of course, Rahamat, Lakshminarayana, Murugesh, Kareem and Masoom are switched ... temporarily to their parent club..... which of course will cripple the Bengal 'Combined' side. But it will at least be a 'match'!

And The Rest .....

AT LUCKNOW.

The George Telegraphs (Calcutta) eliminated the Frontier Hilal Football Club (Peshawar) from the I. F. C. Shield Tournament with a meritorious 3—1 victory. Though the Telegraphs have entered a depleted side, having with them few of their regular 'stars,' they gave an impressive display and with such fine players as Narsimma, Speake and Rao to count upon they should go far into the Tournament.

AT NEW DELHI.

The Dacca Farm Football Club, one of Bengal's better known second-string sides bagged the Mohendra Memorial Trophy just accounting for the local companions Club by the odd goal in three after a keen tussle.

AT DEHRA DUN.

The 1/9th Gurkha Rifles won the All-India Darshan Lal Football Championship trouncing the local D. A. V. College by 6 goals to 1.

The above portraits of the late Sir Dinshaw E. Wacha (left) and the Sir Phiroze Sethna (right) have been executed by the well-known portrait painter, Mr. V. R. Rao of the Royal Academy, London. He was commissioned to paint these for the New India Assurance Co., and the Bombay Millowners' Association respectively.

Local Week-End Cricket

H. L. Murray's Fine Bowling

U. Merchant's 55 Not Out Saves C. C. I. Against Hindu Gymkhana "A"

Magnificent bowling by H. L. Murray and another fine innings by U. Merchant were about the only redeeming features in an otherwise singularly uneventful day of cricket in the local week end first class fixtures played on Saturday. I deal weather conditions prevailed once again.

U. Merchant Saves C. C. I

At the Brabourne Stadium the C. C. I. entertained the Hindu Gymkhana first string to a two-day fixture. The home team having first knock could not make much headway against Koppiker's accurate bowling, but thanks to a stolid 56 not out by U. Merchant the C. C. I could muster up 139 runs for the loss of 5 wickets before closure was applied for the day—the match to be resumed to-day. Koppiker bagged all the 5 wickets for just over 5 runs a piece. Incidentally the younger Merchant is appearing as U. Thackersey on the score card. However this 'change' of name happily didn't pilot a change of form and Merchant Jr. continues to liveup to his reputation as Bombay's leading run-getter of the present season.

Murray's Fine Bowling

On the Bombay Gymkhana ground the home team began a 2 day fixture against the Islam Gymkhana. Going in first the visitors were all out for 121 runs, Ibrahim being top scorer with a well-earned 46. H. L. Murray was in devastating form for the home team accounting for 6 of the Islam Gymkhana bats for barely 22 runs. Bombay Gymkhana in their turn had scored 22 runs for the loss of one wicket when stumps were drawn for the day.

N. P. Engineer's 41 and Gai's 5 for 50 were the outstanding features of the one-day fixture between the Parsi Gymkhana and the Associated Cement Companies, played on the former's ground; the game ending in a draw. The Parsis batting first got together 137 runs for the loss of 7 batsmen and declared N. P. Engineer (41) and Kateli (34) were responsible for more than half of this total. Gai of the A. C. C. was again in fine form with the ball capturing 5 wickets for just 10 runs a piece. The A. C. C. going in had scored 71 for 3 when stumps were drawn for the day and the match declared drawn.

Scores

CRICKET CLUB OF INDIA
v.
HINDU GYMKHANA "A"

CRICKET CLUB OF INDIA
139 for 5 (U. Merchant 56 not out), Koppiker 5 for 27).
The match will be continued to-day.

ISLAM GYMKHANA
v.
BOMBAY GYMKHANA

ISLAM GYMKHANA
121 (Ibrahim 46, Ansari 25, H. L. Murray 6 for 22).
BOMBAY GYMKHANA
22 for 1.
The match is to be continued to-day.

PARSI GYMKHANA
v.
A. C. C.

PARSI GYMKHANA
137 for 7 (decl.) (N. P. Engineer 41, Kateli 34, Gai 5 for 50).
A.C.C.
71 for 3 (Fonseca 22 not out).
RESULT—Match drawn.

WHY WORRY?

START TAKING

J. N. SETHNA'S

MAHILA JIWAN

Specially used by Modern girls and women to become active, Healthy, strong and sturdy. Mahila Jiwan is a well-tried remedy for general debility and all other diseases familiar to women only. Try a bottle.

SOLE AGENTS:

CHIMANLAL P. SHAH,

Princess St., BOMBAY 2.

GONORRHOEA CURED

OLD or NEW—cured Guaranteedly. MEDICINE CHARGES ON CURE: Time—9 to 12 a.m. and 5 to 9 p.m. Sunday: 9 to 12 a.m. only.

Visit Personally.

SANYASI DAVAKHANA (Regd.), Sandhurst Road, Opp. Central Bank, Bombay 4.

English Dewan Is A Misfit, Says Mahatma

Holds End Of Jaipur Satyagraha Is Triumph Of Non-Violence

THE SATISFACTORY TERMINATION OF THE JAIPUR SATYAGRAHA IS A TRIUMPH OF NON-VIOLENCE, SAYS MAHATMA GANDHI IN THE COURSE OF AN ARTICLE IN SATURDAY'S "HARIJAN."

Jaipur Satyagraha has ended satisfactorily as announced in Sheth Jamnalalji's public statement. He had had several interviews with the Maharaja Saheb. The result has been that the regulation regarding public meetings and processions has been withdrawn; so has the ban on newspapers. Amelioration in several other matters has been assured.

For this happy result both the Maharaja and Sheth Jamnalalji deserve to be congratulated—the Maharaja for his just-mindedness and Shethji for his wisdom and moderation in conducting the negotiations on behalf of the Jaipur Praja Mandal. It is a happy ending to a struggle which was conducted with great restraint and calmness. It is a triumph of non-violence.

Minimum Demands

From the very beginning the demands were restricted to the barest minimum necessary for self-expression and political education. The goal of responsible government has been always kept in view, but it has never been offensively or aggressively advanced as if the insistence was on an immediate grant of full responsibility.

The Praja Mandal has wisely recognised its own limitations and the backward state of the people. Practically no political education has been hitherto allowed in many of the Rajputana states. It will be solid gain if civil liberty in its real sense is assured to the people of Jaipur. For this, as much will depend upon the wisdom with which it is used by the people as upon the restraint of the Jaipur authorities.

In this connection Sheth Jamnalalji has raised a most important question. He insists that no European should be appointed dewan. I have had to perform the painful duty of criticizing the administration of the State by one of its English dewans.

I HAVE NO DOUBT THAT AN ENGLISH DEWAN IS ANY DAY A MISFIT IN AN INDIAN STATE. He has to serve an Indian chief, but retired english officials from whom Dewans are chosen are not by habit used to take orders from Indian Chiefs. They cannot understand the caprices of Indian Princes and will not accommodate themselves to them. The Chiefs themselves never feel at home with English Dewans.

Moreover, no matter how conscientious they are, Englishmen can never understand the people of the States or have patience with them, and the people can never take the same liberty with them that they can and will with men who are drawn from among themselves.

Thus an English Dewan is a double handicap in an Indian State and robs it of what little scope there is left in it for indigenous development add to this the fact that the appointment of English Dewans in States is a cruel encroachment upon the very narrow field left for the expression of Indian administrative talent, supposing Dewanships had been a preserve of retired English officials, we would have missed Sir T. Madhao Rao or Sir Salar Jung, to mention only two among the well-known Dewans of Indian States.

It is to be hoped, therefore, that if H. H. The Maharaja has really a free choice, he will select an Indian known for his integrity, ability, and sympathy for popular aspiratons. It is to be hoped further that if the choice has to be made by the British Government, they will not impose a European Dewan on the Maharaja.

Mr. Natvar R. Joshi, proceeding to U.S.A. for higher studies in Electrical Engineering. He will be studying in 'Massachusetts Institute of Technology' Cambridge Mass.

HAILEY'S INDIA MISSION

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 23.

According to the "Pioneer's" Simla correspondent it is likely that Lord Hailey, former Governor of the Punjab and the U. P. will be sent to India shortly.

The Correspondent adds that it is not known what particular appointment Lord Hailey will hold but it is probable that he will be assistant to the Viceroy in his increased duties caused by the War.

The same correspondent is responsible for the statement that Pandit Nehru will meet the Viceroy early next week.

Mahatma's Tribute To Poles

If Poland has that measure of uttermost bravery and an equal measure of selflessness, history will forget that she defended herself with violence. Her violence will be counted almost as non-violence.

Mahatma Gandhi makes these remarks in "Harijan" in reproducing a letter received by him from a Polish sister on the eve of her departure for Poland on the outbreak of war.

Gandhiji says that the rumours of war upset her. When the war actually broke out her highly strung nature would not rest while her nearest and dearest were on peril of their lives for no offence of theirs.

She is a believer in non-violence through and through, but her very non-violence made her restless. So she has gone to find the Poland of her imagination fighting to the last ditch, not for merely preserving her own freedom but for the freedom of all those nations who have lost it. And in this she naturally included her second love, India. May her dream prove true.

—A. P.

Sole Distributors:—

BRIJMOHAN KRISHANPRASAD
336 A, Kalbadevi Road, 1st Floor,
BOMBAY 2.

Saturday's Races At Poona

KING OF DIAMONDS WINS GOVERNOR'S CUP

Evans Rides Brilliantly

From Our Racing Correspondent.

A nicely varied programme provided some really excellent racing for the concluding stage of the Big Meeting. Reserved for this day the race for the Governor's Cup provides the chief attraction. There was a huge concourse of people to witness the racing, but the usual State Arrival was dispensed with this year, H. E. the Governor and Lady Lumley arrived by car a little before the third race and were received by the Stewards of the R.W.I.T.C. on the Lawn.

For once the rain left away and the racing was carried on in fine weather. Backers, however, fared none too well. In a nine-event programme only two favourites were successful.

Messrs M. H. and A. H. Ahmedbhoy enjoyed the sport more than most people. King of Diamonds carried the familiar black and red jacket to victory in the Governor's Cup and later on the afternoon Hadwan credited the same ownership with a success in the Bedouin Plate. Division II. A. L. J. Talib and W. T. Evans, trainer and jockey respectively were associated with these successes, this being the first occasion since he started riding in this country that young Evans steered a Governor's Cup winner. I cannot recall a season when this smart young rider has ridden more brilliantly. His handling of King of Diamonds was masterly and he always had the measure of the favourite Legion, who made a gallant attempt under a big weight to repeat last year's success.

E. Britt made his position at the top of the Jockeys' Winning List secure by scoring another double in the saddle through the medium of Mahboob and My Fancy. Eude was first past the judge on Dancing Comet in the important Poona Plate, and Selby whose luck has dead out this season, rode his first winner, when steering the Rajpipla-owned Mark You to victory in the Elgin Plate.

FAVOURITE BEATEN

People would not look beyond Legion for the winner of the Governor's Cup, but the unexpected happened and the little fancied King of Diamonds came along to beat the favourite who however gamely he ran, could not quite cope with the big weight he was asked to carry. Golden Ticket carried the Kolhapur hopes but the chestnut was simply not good enough and was well beaten into third place.

The Bhopal-owned Dancing Comet whose improvement has yet to come to an end accomplished the best performance of his career when accounting for a high class field in the race for the Poona Plate. Well ridden by Eude, the six year-old gelding son of Upsalquitch got the better of a terrific struggle with Le Duc by a short head. Bachelor's Bard filled a lesser placing, but the well backed Diamond Shower was not in the fighting.

A RAJPIPLA SUCCESS

Mark You's placed effort in the fast run race for the New Castle Plate, Division II, won by Golden Link, was a pointer to his chances in the Elgin Plate, run over a distance more suited to him. With Selby astride, he made no mistake and won with something to share from Gangasagar II. Gaul, a recent winner, was again in the money and among the unplaced division were Mohalebbi and Coeur Brûle, both very well supported.

Two of the best backed horses were concerned in the finish of the Pashan Plate, Division I. My Fancy, unplaced in his four previous essays this season, made the most of his light weight to beat Night Alarm who has been repeatedly failed in his efforts to win a race this season. Talkless was a minor place-getter. The winner is very well bred being by Rose Prince out of Hansard

A poor crowd contested Division I of the Pashan Plate, Rockball, owned by Mr. Osman Chotani, accounted for the favourite Rose of Persia II who is not a horse of much heart. Princess Coral, again ran well, though she does not quite stay a middle distance.

SMART INDIAN BRED COLT

The Kunigal bred Mahboob recorded an effortless victory in the Cannaught Plate, Division II, defying a penalty for a recent success. There was a minor tragedy when Bill Boy going very well near the members' stand and about to make his challenge, parted company with his jockey, Obaid who it transpired broke a leather. Fortunately Obaid escaped without injury. Shahenshah, went well for Evans and was runner-up with Twine, an useful performer third. Mahboob, one of the many smart Indian breds in Mohamed Ali's care will now go up to the "starred" class.

More exciting was the finish of Division I of the Cannaught Plate in which the Maharaja of Parlakimedi's Wunderbar, a 7 to 1 chance beat Rathavon by a short head with the favourite Harbour Light beaten into third place, a similar distance away.

Assaf Mahmud looking like justifying the short odds taken about him in the Bedouin Plate, but challenged close home by the lightly weighted Walk Over he went under by a length. Sarkhat secured the minor placing.

Greatly expected in Division II of the Bedouin Plate, No Trumps had to strike his flag to Hadwan who was unplaced in his only previous effort this season. Evans rode a well-judged race on the winner, coming up with a nice run to tackle successfully the favourite close home.

The Daily Double returned a dividened of Rs. 116 and the Daily Treble also won, paid out Rs. 1,200.

THE PASHAN PLATE. (Div. II.) Distance—1 Mile, 1 Furlong.

Winner Rs. 2,000; Second Rs. 700; Third Rs. 300.

A Handicap for Horses in Class IV. To be ridden by Licensed Riding Boys and Apprentice Jockeys. Apprentice Jockeys to carry 5lbs. extra.

Mr. Osman Chotani's ROCKBALL, 8-7, Oosman 1
The Thakore Saheb of Rajkot's ROSE OF PERSIA II, 9-0, Virsingh 2
Mr. Manton's PRINCESS CORAL, 9-0, Dishan Singh .. 3
H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's BARNEGAT, 9-0, Ramoo Shinde 4

Not run: The Right Man 8-0, Reliable 7-9, Belle l'Eclipse 7-7.

Won by 1 1|4 lengths, 4 lengths, 1 1|2 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 59 seconds.

Tote paid Rs. 84 for win, Rs. 20, Rs. 13 and Rs. 18 for places.

Winner trained by H. Chotani.

THE CONNAUGHT PLATE. (Div. I.) Distance—7 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000, Second Rs. 700. Third Rs. 300.

A Handicap for Indian Horses in Class "A."

The Maharaja of Parlakimedi's WUNDERBAR, 8-2, Mahomed Khan 1
Mrs. L. Whitehouse's RATHOVEN, 8-11, Jones 2
H. H. Maharaja of Kashmir's HARBOUR LIGHT, 8-11, Britt 3
Major D. D. Nimbalkar's PRINCE SHIVAJI, 9-6, Cook 4

Not run: Black Magic 8-9.

Won by shorthead, shorthead. 3|4 length.

Time: 1 minute 30 3|5 seconds.

Tote paid Rs. 77 for win, Rs. 17, Rs. 29 and Rs. 13 for places.

Winner trained by J. Robinson.

THE CONNAUGHT PLATE. (Div. II.) Distance—7 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000, Second Rs. 700. Third Rs. 300.

A Handicap for Indian Horses in Class "A."

H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir's MAHBOOB, 9-4, Britt 1
Messrs Osman Chotani and M. H. Ahmedbhoy's SHAHENSHAH, 8-2, Evans 2
Mrs. L. Whitehouse's TWINE, 8-4, Cook 3
H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's POTATO JONES, 8-7, Selby 4

Not run: Pratap 7-12, Colleen 7-11.

Won by 5 lengths, 5 lengths, 2 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 31 seconds

Tote paid Rs. 29 for win, Rs. 12, Rs. 14 and Rs. 12 for places.

Winner trained by Mahomedalli.

THE PASHAN PLATE. (Div. I.) Distance—1 Mile, 1 Furlong.

Winner Rs. 2,000; Second Rs. 700; Third Rs. 300.

A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Mrs. M. Clarke's MY FANCY, 7-10, Britt 1
Sir Sultan Chinoy's TALKLESS, 8-9, Mahomed Khan 2
Mr. P. B. Avasia's NIGHT ALARM, 8-2, Eude 3
Mr. E. D. Pandole's NAIDOR, 8-10, Simmons 4

Not run: King Moab 9-0, Folle Fete 7-10.

Won by 1|2 length, shorthead, 2 lengths.

Time: 1 minute, 58 seconds.

Tote paid Rs. 50 for win, Rs. 20, Rs. 22 and Rs. 17 for places.

Winner trained by N. E. Raymond.

THE GOVERNOR'S CUP. Distance—R. C. and Distance.

A Cup value Rs. 1,000 presented by H. E. Sir Roger Lumley, G.C.I.E., D.L., and Rs. 10,000 from the Fund. Winner, the Cup and Rs. 7,000; Second Rs. 2,000; Third Rs. 1,000.

A Handicap for Arabs in Class I.

Messrs M. H. and A. H Ahmedbhoy's KING OF DIAMONDS, 8-2, Evans 1
Mr. A. Jasdan's LEGION, 9-4 Whiteside 2
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's GOLDEN TICKET, 8-2, Cook 3
Mr. J. T. Lalvani's AMIN AL IRAQ, 8-7, Bromley 4

Not run: Royal Rival 8-7. Al Hamil 8-3.

Won by 1 length, 6 lengths, shorthead.

Time: 3 minutes 6 4|5 seconds.

Tote paid Rs. 119 for win, Rs. 29, Rs. 17 and Rs. 17 for places.

Winner trained by A. L. J. Talib.

THE ELGIN PLATE. Distance—1 Mile 1 Furlong.

Winner Rs. 2,500; Second Rs. 750; Third Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's MARK YOU, 8-2, Selby 1
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's GANGASAGAR II, 9-5, Cook 2
Mr. J. F. D'Souza's GAUL, 9-0, Evans 3
Mr. S. C. Woodward's MOHALEBBI, 8-12, Rylands 4

Not run: Autoland 8-7, Dinah's Son 8-9, Wild Nut 7-9.

Won by 1 1|4 lengths, 1 length, 3|4 length.

Time: 1 minute, 55 4|5 seconds.

Tote paid Rs. 44 for win, Rs. 24, Rs. 25 and Rs. 20 for places.

Winner trained by E. S. Godfrey.

THE POONA PLATE. Distance—7 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 7,000; Second Rs. 2,000; Third Rs. 1,000.

A Handicap for Horses in Class I.

Nawabzada Fakhr-al-Mulk of Bhopal's DANCING COMET, 8-0, Eude 1
Mr. Ravilal Shantidas' LE DUC, 8-3, Selby 2
Mr. P. B. Avasia's BACHELOR'S BARD, 7-7, Whiteside 3
The Maharaja of Parlakimedi's TERROR, 8-9, Jones .. 4

Not run: Baqlava 8-13. Martara 8-11, Desert Night 8-7, His Lordship 7-11, My Billy 7-9.

Tote paid Rs. 42 for win, Rs. 22, Rs. 41 and Rs. 58 for places.

Winner trained by M. C. Patel.

THE BEDOUIN PLATE. (Div. II). Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,700; Second Rs. 600. Third Rs. 250.

A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Messrs M. H. and A. H. Ahmedbhoy's HADWAN, 8-4, Evans 1
H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir's NO TRUMPS, 8-12, Britt 2
Mr. A. K. Hamad's TAJ SUBHAN, 8-10, Jones 3
H. H. the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's FIRE FLY, 8-6, Eude 4

Not run: Bon Jour 9-0.

Tote paid Rs. 88 for win Rs. 27, Rs. 16 and Rs. 47 for places.

Winner trained by A. L. J. Talib.

THE BEDOUIN PLATE. (Div. I.) Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs 3,500; Second Rs. 1,100; Third Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh's WALK OVER, 7-10, Bromley 1
Messrs M. H. and A. H. Ahmedbhoy's ASSAF MAHMUD, 8-8, Evans 2
Madame Neim's SARKHAT, 8-7, Selby 3
Mr. Saleh Moosa's TAJ NIZAM, 7-10, Meekings 4

Tote paid Rs. 162 for win, Rs. 33, Rs. 16, and Rs. 30 for places.

Winner trained by D. D. Ghista.

ASIATIC BANK BRANCH OPENED

That the foreign banks operating in the city had the predominant share of the banking business in the city and that there was almost imfinite scope for Indian banking concerns was the view expressed by Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, when he opened a branch of the Asiatic Bank Ltd., a private Banking concern, at the Neptune building on Saturday evening.

N. Y. COTTON TWO POINTS DOWN

Considerable Liquidation In Broach

LITTLE DISPOSITION TO EXTEND COMMITMENTS IN LOCAL BULLION MARKET

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1939

	New York, Sept 23
Previous closing	9.03
To-day's opening	9.03
Difference	nil
To-day's closing	9.01
Difference	—.02

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1939.

	Liverpool, Sept 23
Previous closing	5.94
To-day's opening	closed
Difference	
To-day's closing	
Difference	

Broach A/M Expectation ..... Rs. 203

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Sept 23

The New York cotton was quiet and dull with hardly any important transactions. Business, if any, confined to stray lots.

The trading in October began at 9.03 i.e. unchanged from the last close. Prices steadied on scattered trade support but the general enquiry was slow in the absence of any stimulating overseas cables. Later, prices eased slightly on scattered hedging and liquidation with October closing at 9.01.

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

Bombay, Sept 23

The trading in Broach April/May began at Rs. 204. The rate declined to Rs. 201 on considerable speculative selling and liquidation. The market was quiet towards the close with Broach being finally quoted at Rs. 202/8.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Sept 23

Following were the opening ranges on New York Cotton Exchange:—

October (8.93/8.93) 9.04/9.03
December (8.77/8.75) 8.78/8.77
January (8.54/8.54) 8.60/8.59

STERLING PURCHASES

Sterling purchased by the Reserve Bank of India in week ended Friday, 22nd September 1939 amounted to £760,000.

LONDON SEEDS

London, Sept 22.

Rozario santa fe Sept. 20/6; South Australian Sept. 21/3

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Sept 23

The following are the opening quotations:—

General Motors (dol 54 7/8) dol 53 7/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 35 1/4) dol 33 7/8
U S Steel Common New Stock (dol 80) dol 77 7/8
U S Steel Preference (dol 119 3/4) unquoted.

HAPUR MARKET

Hapur, Sept 23

Wheat ready	Rs.	2	15 9
Mangsir	Rs.	3	0 4
Jaith	Rs.	3	1 7
Gram ready	Rs.	3	7 6
Mangsir	Rs.	3	6 9
Jaith	Rs.	2	15 6
Barley ready	Rs.	2	10 9
Mangsir	Rs.	2	10 9
Peas ready	Rs.	3	0 3
Mangsir	Rs.	3	0 6
Arhar ready	Rs.	2	15 3
Mangsir	Rs.	3	0 0
Cottonseed ready	Rs.	2	9 9
Maize ready	Rs.	2	9 0
Nazrana Aso	Rs.	0	4 3
Mangsir	Rs.	0	6 3

Easy on lower foreign and profit takers selling.

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Sept 23

Previous closing	3.99 7/8
To-day's opening	3.99 3/4
At the time of New York cotton closing	not received

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Sept 23

Previous closing	4.02 to 4.04
To-day's opening	4.02 to 4.04
To-day's closing	4.02 to 4.04

T. T LONDON ON PARIS

London, Sept 23

Previous closing	176 to 177
To-day's opening	176 to 177
To-day's closing	176 to 177

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Sept 23

London Exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.02 to 4.04 which is officially fixed rate.

Franc was officially fixed at 176 to 177.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 31/32 sellers) 1-5 31/32 sellers

Paris on Bombay (13.18 1/2) 13.18 1/2

New York on Bombay (30.25) 30.25

London on Milan (77.00) 77.75

London on Shanghai (0-4 3/8 nominal) 0-4 3/16

London on Kobe (1-1 31/32 buyers 1-2 1/32 sellers) 1-1 31/32 buyers 1-2 1/32 sellers.

DISCOUNTS

3 months (3 5/8 to 3 3/4 per cent) 3 5/8 to 3 3/4 per cent

4 months (4 1/4 per cent) 4 per cent

6 months (5 per cent) 5 per cent

WHEAT AND SEEDS

Latest Night Quotations

Bombay, Sept 23

	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat January	3	14	0
Wheat May	3	15	0
Linseed May	6	5	0
Groundnuts February	37	7	0
Castorseeds September	38	6	0
Castorseeds May	40	6	0
Cottonseeds September	33	2	0
Cottonseeds January	24	9	0

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Night Quotations

Bombay, Sept 23

SILVER			
Silver ready	61	11	0
Silver Bhadrapad	61	14	0
Silver Asho	62	1	0
GOLD			
Gold ready	40	13	0
Gold Bhadrapad	40	13	0
Gold Asho	40	13	0
Sovereign	27	0	0

ANTI-IMPERIALIST CONFERENCE AT NAGPUR

Messrs. Ruikar And H. V. Kamath To Be In Charge

BOMBAY, Sept. 23.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose has issued the following statement to the press:—

"With reference to the Anti-Imperialist Conference, which will meet at Nagpur on the 5th and 6th October, I have discussed with Mr. R. S. Ruiker the arrangements regarding the 'pandal' and accommodation for the delegates. It is considered desirable to form a reception committee at Nagpur for the purpose, and in co-operation with all the leftist parties there, Mr. Ruikar will take necessary steps in the matter. A formal announcement about the reception committee will be made from Nagpur in due course.

Mr. H. V. Kamath, will act as Provisional Secretary of the Anti-Imperialist Conference, and will get into touch with the anti-imperialist organisations and individuals, who may be expected to attend the conference. Those organisations and individuals who are desirous of attending will kindly communicate with him. As the time at our disposal is short and as letters through the Post Office may be miscarried, it is hoped that those who wish to attend the conference will not stand on ceremony, but will themselves take the initiative and come to Nagpur for the occasion.

Mr. Kamath's address till the 30th September will be: Guzdar House, 5, Shivaji Park, Mahim, Bombay. From the 1st October his address will be, c|o Mr. R. S. Ruiker, Walker Road, Nagpur.

The reception committee will elect the President of the Conference."—United Press.

FORWARD BLOC

Bose's Reply To Nehru

BOMBAY, Sept. 23.

"Whatever else one may say of the 'Bloc,' one has to admit that it stands for a definite policy and programme," says Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose in a Press statement to-day.

The following is the text of the statement:

"My attention has been drawn to the remarks made by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru about the Forward 'Bloc' at a recent meeting at Lucknow. Though the Forward 'Bloc' is a dynamic body and has been forging ahead during the last few months it has unfortunately failed to enlist Panditji's sympathy. I do not know what his conception of good and evil is, nor do I know why he has been pleased to call the Forward 'Bloc' an evil.

"Whatever else one may say of the 'Bloc,' one has to admit that it stands for a definite policy and programme. In any case, the Forward 'Bloc' is certainly a lesser evil than that brand of internationalism which floats in the air and leads us nowhere."—United Press.

GOVT. DEPOTS TO FOIL PROFITEERS

Latthe's Plan To Provide Cheap Grain In Cities And Villages

(Chronicle "Special")

Bombay Government's plans to set at naught attempts at profiteering, it is reliably understood, are well under way.

It is gathered that the Hon. Mr. A. B. Latthe, Finance Minister, saw some wholesale merchants in grains and Mr. B. N. Karanjia, the Mayor of Bombay, in this connection some days ago. And now plans are being laid to start a network of Government-controlled shops of grains in the city.

SUPERVISING COMMITTEES

It is pointed out that Government has been keenly watching the fluctuations in grain markets, since the war began. It is now certain that Government has decided to take up the matter in its own hands, in order to scotch attempts at profiteering.

The method of regulating prices, according to present arrangements which are by no means final, is to delegate the work of starting some shops in all the wards of the city to some wholesale merchants. There will be supervising committees whose duty and function will be to go round all the shops daily and see whether the arrangements are satisfactory and whether sale of grains and some other essential commodities is well regulated according to the intention of Government.

FACILITIES FOR WORKERS

There will be boards put up at every such shop giving a schedule of commodities available and a list of prices for each commodity. There will be public announcements to see that the public take notice of normal prices fixed in such shops, lest they should be hoodwinked by unconscionable retailers.

It is expected that Government will focus its attention particularly in Labour area where the workers' gullibility and helplessness are generally taken undue advantage of by profiteers.

The idea underlying the scheme in the city seems to be to make available for the poor and middle-class people essential commodities at moderate prices. As overhead expenses, to a little extent, are to be incurred by government, the price of commodities is expected to be less than the ruling price in those commodities and not very much higher than those ruling on September 1.

GOVERNMENT STORES IN WEEKLY BAZARS

With regard to rural areas, it is learnt arrangements for starting Government-controlled shops at every weekly market-place in every village are already considered. It is gathered that all the collectors of the Province have been already appraised of Government's plans, which will be shortly put into operation, after the preliminary ground for finding resources for implementing the scheme is explored.

After that, there will be one Government-controlled shop in each of these weekly bazars.

There are in the Province now about 180 talukas, with over a thousand villages with weekly bazars. It is a common feature of every village to make its weekly purchases in the weekly bazar which is open for only one day. Government has hit upon the plan, presumably because of the inherent utility and thrift involved in such a scheme.

It is expected that the town crier will announce to the village folks the prices fixed by Government and the advantage they are expected to take of it.

PAST EXPERIENCE

It will be recalled that at the later stage of the last war a similar situation arose. In the city, it will be recalled men like Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas and Mr. B. N. Karanjia, the present Mayor of Bombay at the instance of the price-control boards, came to the rescue of the consumers.

At the present stage, a more spectacular and a more comprehensive scheme, it is learnt, is being visualised by the Government and with the help of the large-hearted wholesale merchants some of whom had come to the rescue of the Government during the last crisis plans are already being laid out.

Government goes full steam ahead, without much "tomtoming" until the actual work is in progress

LABOUR CLASH IN AHMEDABAD

(From Our Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 23.

A serious clash occurred this evening between two parties of millworkers on Rakhial Road due to an old grievance when the free use was made of soda water bottles, stones, lathis and other instruments resulted in injuries to about ten persons of which three or four are still in a precarious condition. Police have arrested several persons from both sides on charge of rioting.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Sept. 23.

Following a rise of 6 points in New York cotton futures, the local market was expected to open at Rs. 210 for Broach A/M. delivery. Stoppage of option business and fears of other safety measures by the Government induced increased selling and the market opened at Rs. 206/8 and declined to Rs. 205/4 on scattered liquidation. Later on there was some short covering and prices improved to Rs. 208 but again reacted to Rs. 208/8 on renewed selling. The tone of the market was easy.

Later on there was scattered buying and Broach A/M. was quoted at Rs. 209/4. There was some selling and prices declined to Rs. 207/8. Liverpool market remains closed on Saturday. The market closed at 5 p.m. as under:

F.G.M.G.—			
Broach A/May	Rs. 205	8	0
Fine M. G.—			
Oomra D/Jan.	191	0	0
F.G.M.G.—			
Bengal D/Jan.	151	8	0

ALEXANDRIA COTTON

Alexandria, Sept. 22.

SAKELS—November 14.37—28 January 14.32—30 March 14.35—30.

ASHMOUNI—October 10.97—18 December 11.08—15 February 11.22—15 April 11.25—12 June 11.28—14

GIZA—November 12.94—24 January 13.11—24 March 13.32—22.

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, Sept. 22.

GIZA 2—Spot 8.03—15 October 7.53 +11 November 7.58+11 January 7.56 +11 March 7.55+11 May 7.51+11 July 7.51+11.

UPPERS—Spot 7.74—6 October 6.97—1 November 6.97—1 January 6.77—1 March 6.71—0 May 6.68—0 July 6.67—0.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Sept. 22.

Broach A/M highest 220; lowest 210 3/4; closing 211 1/4

Oomra D/J. highest 204 1/2; lowest 196; closing 197

Bengal D/J. highest 162 1/2; lowest 155; closing 155 1/2

Night session: Broach A/M opened Rs. 210, highest Rs. 212, lowest Rs. 205 1/2, closing Rs. 211 1/2.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Sept. 23.

Yesterday London gold was unchanged at £8-8-0. London Paris Exchange rate was also unchanged at 176 to 177. Dollar sterling cross rate was quoted 4.02 to 4.04 at London and 3.99 7/8 at New York.

London silver prices were unchanged at 23 1/2d. and forward quotation was raised 3/16d. at 23 1/2d. There was little bear covering and the market was steady. New York spot silver prices were raised 1/2 at 39 1/4 cents per ounce. Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted 3 3,4o. London Bombay spot and forward parity was Rs. 61-14-9. The local market was easy to-day with heavy realising of speculative holdings and both gold and silver prices declined. The tone of the market was quiet Quotations were as under:

GOLD

Ready	40	15	0
Bhadrapad	41	0	0
Aso	41	15	0

SILVER

Ready	62	4	0
Bhadrapad	62	6	0
Aso	62	10	0

LONDON SILVER

London, Sept 22.

Spot	23 1/2
Forward	23 1/2

LONDON GOLD

London, Sept 22.

Gold bars fine per oz £8/8/0

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay, Sept. 23.

Yellow Metal sheet	Rs. 52
Copper sheets	Rs. 69

Tone:—Steady.

CHICAGO WHEAT STEADY

Bombay, Sept. 23.

The Winnipeg and Chicago wheat markets were quietly steady on Friday. On the Chicago market lack of broad foreign outlet for surplus grain and wide discount for competitive supplies were discouraging.

At the same time it is intimated that Government may re-enter export subsidy market in the near future.

Professional Support In Tata Steels

COTTON MILLS SHARES EASY

Restricted Turnover And Cautious attitude

BOMBAY: September 23.

The Board of Directors have advised all brokers not to pay profits and carry them to deposit accounts on a voluntary basis and those clients who refuse should not be allowed to carry over business had depressing effect on the local Stock Exchange at the start, but later on prices steadily improved and there was fairly good support.

Yesterday the Wall-Street Market was nervous. President Roosevelt's address to Congress was well received, but operators were cautious pending a possible lengthy controversy over the Neutrality Act. U. S. Steel shares declined 3|8 at dols. 78-1|8 and Anaconda Copper shares also declined 3|8 at dols. 34-1|8. General Motor shares declined 5|8 at dols. 53-3|8.

It appears that the Government of Bombay have decided to stop all reckless speculative business in Bombay and it will not be a surprise to see if the Stock Exchange also receives Government's attention.

The market was without much business and only professional activity was responsible for improvement only Steel shares. Cotton Mills shares were neglected and there was scattered selling which resulted in a small decline. It appears that the market is becoming cautious and operations were of a restricted nature. On balance prices do not show any marked change.

Tata Steel Defds. opened at Rs. 1735 and declined to Rs. 1730. At this level there was active professional support and prices advanced to Rs. 1795 with occasional setbacks and finally closed at Rs. 1787/8. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 345 and steadily advanced to Rs. 360 and finally closed at Rs. 357.

Bombay Dyeing shares opened at Rs. 925 and after fluctuating between Rs. 917 and Rs. 935 closed at Rs. 925, Associated Cement shares were steady at Rs. 138 and Bombay Burma shares closed at Rs. 521.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY: Sept. 23.

100 Ahmed Advance 315-0; 250 BOM. DYEING 925-0; 100 CENTURY 275-0; 100 CENTRAL INDIA 288-0; 100 COLABA 142-0; 100 Coorla 100-0; 250 David 40-0; 250 Dawn 325-0; 1 E.I. Sassoon 0-7-3; 100 Finlay 114-0; 100 GOKAK 180-0; 1,000 Hindustan 1,950-0; 100 Indore 40-0; 100 Khatau 115-0; 100 KOHINOOR 318-0; 250 Laxmi 508-12; 250 Madras United 25-0; 100 MORARJI 137-8; 250 Model 52-8; 50 MYSORE 104-0; 200 NEW GREAT 268-0; 100 Oosmanshahi 42-0; 100 PHOENIX 276-4; 25 SASSOON SILK 75-4; 50 SIMPLEX 98-8; 100 SWADESHI 265-0; 1,000 Sholapur 3,060; 100 SWAN 108, 500 Vishnu 1,210; 1,000 Westerns 935; 50-100 Baroda 88-8; 25-50 Central 28-4; 500 Imperial 1,315-0; 125-500 Imp. Conty. 318-12; 50-100 India 121-8; 100 Reserve Bank 98-12; 5 Union 5-4.

CEMENTS

100 ASSOCIATED 138-0.

INSURANCE

100 Empire 575-0; 15-100 Jupiter 9-0; 20 Mercantile 50-0; 15-75 New India 32-4; 200 Oriental 3,700-0; 10-50 Vulcan 6-10.

ELECTRIC

100 Ahd. Old 135-0; 1,000 ANDHRA VALLEY 1,410-0; 10 Ajmer 11-2; 50 BOMBAY TRAM 120-4; 100 Bombay Suburban 165-0; 10 Broach 10-11; 100 Karachi 191-4; 100 Poona 183-8; 100 Surat 161-4; 100 TATA HYDRO 142-0; 1,000 TATA POWERS 1,265-0.

500 Ahmedabad Prantij 913-12; 100 C. Province 91-0; 100 Dn. Baramati 90-8; 100 Gujarat 90-0; 100 Mandra Bhon 91-0; 100 Pachora Jamner 83-13; 100 Sara Serajganj 102-0; 500 Tapti Valley 715-0.

MININGS.

9 Burma Corp. 6-6; 2sh. Indian Copper 2-8; 10 Indian Iron and Steel 33-8; 10 SHIVRAJPUR 46-8;

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Sept. 23.

Bombay Dyeing (930) 925 917 932 931 935 927 925

Century (276) 270 274 271 276 275

Central India (287) 284 285 290 288

Kohinoor (320) 320 313 319 315 318 317 322 318

New Great (265) 262 263 262 264 265 268

Simplex (97) 97 95 99 98/8

Swadeshi (266) 261 264 262 266 265

Associated Cement (136) 135/8 137 138/8 138

Andhra (1405) 1405 1410

Tram. Ord. (120) 120/4

Tata Hydro (143/8) 142

Tata Power (1255) 1255 1252 1260 1257 1265

T. Steel Dfd. (1770) 1735 1730 1765 1750 1755 1745 1752 1747 1780 1777 1785 1797 1782 1787

T. Steel Ord. (351) 345 349 352 350 356 355 357 360 357

Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (151/12) 152/8 152

Bellapur (205) 202 204 205 204

B. Steam (288) 284 285

B. Burma (522/8) 517 515 517 513 523 520 521

30 TATA STEEL DEFD. 1787-8; 75 TATA STEEL ORD. 357-0.

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 ALCOCK 565-0; 10 Air Service 6-0; 50 BELAPUR SUGAR 204-0; 200 Bombay Safe Dep. 602-8; 250 BOMBAY STEAM 285-0; 125 B. BURMA 521-4; 50 B. BURMA CONTY. 170-8; 0sh. Br. B. Petrol 4-13-6; 50 BOMBAY TELEPHONE 78-0; 100 IND. BLEACHING 104-0; 50 Ind. Invest Trust 42-8; 100 I. Radio Def. 307-8; 100 I Radio Ord. 307-8; 100 Port Canning 71-0; 30 PREMIER CON. 74-8; 15 Scindia 22-10; 25 Tata Oil Mill 49-0.

PREFERENCE

7 p. c. Andhra Valley 1,305-0; 6 p. c. Bombay Steam 297-8. 7-0 p. c. Bom. Tram (T. F.) 70-0. 5 p. c. Central India (T. F.) 523-12 6¼ p. c. Prem Const 1st. 101-14 6¼ p. c. Prem Const 2nd. 93-8; 7 p. c. Tata Hydro 133-2; 7½ p. c. Tata Power 1425-0; 6 p. c. Tata Steel 1st. Pref. 190-0; 7½ p. c. Tata Steel 2nd 152-0; 7 p. c Vishnu 675-0;

DEBENTURES

3-3/4 p. c. Andhra Valley 101-12. 6 p. c. Andhra Valley 104-8; 4 p.c. Bombay Telephone 48-8; 7 p. c. Sholapur 78-6; 6 p. c. Tata Hydro 105-6;

(Capital Letters indicate Shares on Forward List.)

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Sept 22.

T. T. London on:—	
New York	4.02/4.04
Paris	176/177
Berlin	unquoted
Madrid	42.00 sellerx
Montreal	4.43/4.47
Amsterdam	7.45/7.55
Brussels	23.35/23.65
Milan	77.00x
Berne	17.55/17.75
Copenhagen	21.25 sellersx
Stockholm	16.70/16.90
Oslo	17.50/17.70

xunofficial.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Sept 22.

Rupee paper 3 1/2 per cent £68; Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948 £66 1/4; Indian stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later £79 1/4; Indian stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55 £104; Consols 2 1/2 per cent £62; Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961 £87 1/2; War Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952 £88 1/2; Funding loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £102 1/2; Victory Bonds £102; Chartered Bank of I. A. and China £6 1/2; Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London reg. £72; National Bank of India £26 1/2

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Sept. 23.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 Loan 89

3 1/2 per cent G P Notes (Cash) 83/8 nominal.

3 per cent 1951/54 Loan 88/8

3 per cent 1941 Bonds 9,

3 per cent 1963/65 Loan 84

3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 93/8

4 per cent 1943 Bonds 97

4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan 100

5 per cent 1940-43 Loan 100/9

TAXFREE LOANS

5 per cent 1945/55 Loan 105

4 per cent 1953-63 Mysore Loan 108

5 per cent 1955 Mysore Loan 116

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent B P T 1974 93

4 per cent M Deb 1974 93

5 per cent M Deb 1959 100

6 per cent M Deb 1954 116

6 per cent K P T 1956 116

Rates practically remain unchanged.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Sept. 23.

B C RATES—

T T D D 1/5 7/8

LONDON—

Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 29/32 1/5 15/16 23 Oct 25 Nov.

Bank's buying T T 1/5 31/32

Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/32 One month

Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 11/32 One month

Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 13/32 Two months.

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling T T 339 nominal

Bank's buying T T 327 nominal

Bank's buying D D 326 nominal.

PARIS—

Bank's selling T T 1,275

Bank's buying T T 1,345

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T 79

Bank's buying T T 77 3/4

Bank's buying 60 days 77

AMSTERDAM—

Bank's selling D D 54 nominal

JAVA—

Bank's selling D D 53 1/2 nominal

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D D 86 nominal

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D 28 nominal

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D D 158 1/4

BERLIN—

Bank's selling D D —

CROSS RATE—

Hongkong/London 1/3 1/16 23rd instant.

Shanghai/London 0/4 3/4 23rd instant.

Japan/London 1/2 1/32 23rd instant

Java/London 7.41/51 23rd instant.

New York/London 4.02/4 22nd instant

London/New York 3.99 7/8 nominal 22nd instant.

London/Paris 175.57 nominal 22nd instant.

London/Italy 77.00 nominal 22nd instant

London/Belgium 23.50/65 22nd instant

London/Switzerland 17.55/75 22nd instant.

London/Berlin — 22nd instant.

London/Stockholm 16.80/17.00 22nd instant.

London/Amsterdam 7.45/55 22nd instant.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.

Gold £8-8-0 21st instant

Gold £8-8-0 22nd instant

Silver London Ready 23 1/2 21st instant

Silver London Ready 23 1/2 22nd instant.

Silver London Forward 23 5/16 21st instant

Silver London Forward 23 1/2 22nd instant.

Silver New York Ready 38 3/4 21st instant

Silver New York Ready 39 1/4 22nd instant.

London discounts 3 months 3 1/2 per cent 21st instant

London Discounts 3 months 3 1/2 per cent 22nd instant.

London discounts 6 months 5 1/2 per cent 21st instant

London Discounts 6 months 5 1/2 per cent 22nd instant.

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 4 per cent.

Money:—Call 1/2 per cent.

3 months 2 per cent.

6 months 2 1/4 per cent.

Tone:—Steady.

SUGAR MARKET

Bombay, Sept. 23.

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready (Small Grain) Rs. 15-7-0 per cwt

Ready (Large Grain) Rs. 15-9-0 per cwt

Shipment Aug. Rs. 6-1-0 per cwt F. B. H.

Shipment Sept. Rs. 6-1-0 per cwt F.B.H.

Shipment Oct. Rs. 7-0-0 per cwt F. B. H.

Shipment Nov-Dec. Rs. 7-4-0 per cwt F.B.H.

Tone:—Quiet.

Sports Jottings

From Here — And There

UNITARY ADMINISTRATION OF SOCCER IN NORTH

(By J. C. MAITRA)

In my last article I discussed the various problems of the Western India Football Association in some detail and suggested certain ways for solving them. I understand its Managing Council has now cut down the monthly expenses by fifty per cent. Still it is pretty high, considering the fact that during the close season the income is very low and is not likely to cover it. Therefore, a monthly deficit is more than probable. I am, however, hopeful the authorities will try to cut their coat according to the cloth as far as possible and thereby minimize the chances of a catastrophe in the future. In the meanwhile, I find the President of the Association, Mr. D. Moir, has made an earnest appeal to its members for help. I hope the members will not be slow in responding to it wholeheartedly and thus save the situation.

NEED FOR JOINT SECRETARY

For more efficient administration of the Association, I had suggested the abolition of its various Sub-Committees. The only Committee, which is capable of managing the affairs of the Association in an intelligent and systematic manner, is the newly-formed Standing Committee. The only addition that might be usefully made is the appointment of a Joint Secretary. During recent years the work of the Secretary has increased tremendously. It is exceedingly difficult for one man—and an honorary worker at that—to cope with it, especially in view of the fact that there will not be a big permanent staff to help him. If the duties are divided between the two, I am sure the administrative side of the W.I.F.A. will improve in a large measure. I know the constitution of the Association does not provide for the new post. But it can be easily changed with the permission of the General Body.

I.F.L.'s ASSISTANCE AND REWARD

Now I turn to the activities of the W.I.F.A. in the northern part of the city. Everybody will admit that the Association has done a lot in improving the standard of civilian football in this city. They have done it at considerable financial loss to the Association. I am sure the powers-that-be will readily concede that in this department they have received ample assistance and co-operation from the Indian Football League. When they found it difficult to accommodate their matches on the G.I.P. Ground, the I.F.L. not only placed their ground at their disposal but saved the cost of the matches to the Association! It is, therefore, painful to the I.F.L. that the W.I.F.A. inaugurated a tournament—the Junior Rovers—in direct conflict of interests with the former.

ANOTHER BLOW TO I.F.L.

It will be interesting to recall that the I.F.L. had instituted three tournaments—one League and two knock-outs—in the north when it was independent of the W.I.F.A. All of them were unclassified, so that the teams and players from the first division of the Harwood League and the Senior Rovers Cup could freely participate in them. Even when the W.I.F.A.'s, tournaments were classified, after the affiliation of the I.F.L. to the controlling body the latter's tournaments remained untouched. Last year a sudden change was made to reduce all the I.F.L. tournaments as junior competitions. In spite of the strong protests of the Indian League, this arbitrary dispensation still exists, to the detriment of Indian and civilian football in Bombay.

AN IMPORTANT FACTOR

The first contention of the I.F.L. is that the standard of football among the so-called senior and junior teams is almost the same. They are classified chiefly for the sake of convenience to suit the first and second divisions of the Harwood League and the Senior and Junior Rovers Tournaments—a mere administrative contrivance. This is done with a view to prevent a player or team playing in the senior tournaments from helping a junior side as well. Now having regard to the fact that there is not a wide difference between the majority of the civilian and Indian teams of this city, the I.F.L. had classified their tournaments on a different basis altogether. It will not be out of place to mention them here.

SOUND BASES

In the first place, the Bengal Club Cup League was restricted to purely Indian sides. Its main object was to improve the standard of football among Indians. It kept the door open for all Indian players, whether playing in the first division of the Harwood League or its second division. The result of it was a rapid improvement in the general standard of play among Indians, as has been reflected in the various tournaments in the city. The second tournament—the Satiranjan Memorial Shield—was open to all Civilian and Military teams in the Presidency. And the third the Hindusthan Cup, now replaced by Dr. Das Challenge Cup—was open to all civilian teams in the city. Although the military teams did not see their way to participate in the Satiranjan Shield, almost all the leading civilian sides contributed to its success.

UNNECESSARY IMPEDIMENTS

The main objections of the I.F.L. against the reduction of their tournaments to Junior competitions are that the restrictions imposed on the Indian and civilian players go to retard the progress and development of the game among them. It must be remembered that it is only by frequent play between them that they could progress rapidly. A serious handicap is laid on them due to the absence of an adequate number of playgrounds in Bombay. The above restriction makes their position still worse. More than that is the conversion of four tournaments in the same category, namely, Gossage Cup and Junior Rovers run by the W.I.F.A. and Satiranjan Shield and Das Cup conducted by the I.F.L. The first-named is, however, allowed to avoid the hurdle by holding it before the senior tournaments start.

PROTESTS TURNED DOWN

Despite the vehement protests of the President and Vice-Presidents of the I.F.L. the W.I.F.A. has so far repressed to change even the Satiranjan Shield as a senior tournament. Their plea for having one senior competition in the northern part of the city, apart from giving a game to the senior civilian and Indian teams, who do not get any game after the commencement of the All-India Rovers, has not found favour with the authorities. It is suspected, not unnaturally, that this has been done with the purpose of reducing the popularity of the I.F.L. Tournaments and pushing up Junior Rovers to the forefront. It is however forgotten that it was the I.F.L. which was first on the field and created the interest now seen in the area at enormous pains and cost.

WAR MUST CEASE

I would seriously suggest that this war between the two bodies should cease at once. After all, both are working for the same end, namely, fostering and promoting of football in this City and the Presidency. It behoves the parent body, the W.I.F.A., to help its child, the I.F.L. and not place impediments in its way. By lending a helping hand, they will help Indian football and by placing obstacles they will only smother it. I would earnestly hope, therefore, the W.I.F.A. would do away with the classification of the I.F.L. tournaments and allow it to grow in the best way it can. At any rate, the Satiranjan Shield should be given the status of a Presidency Championship, so that the north may have a first-class tournament as it was originally designed and conducted. This will also make for a healthy growth of football in the north of the island.

A PRUDENT COURSE

So far the W.I.F.A. has suffered heavy losses in running their tournaments in the north. It is all very well to say that this is being done to foster the game in that part of the city. As long as you can afford to do so, nothing can be said against it. On the other hand, this spirit may be called praiseworthy. But when you can ill-afford it, besides when it runs counter to the best interests of another organisation, it should be stopped. In my opinion the best thing for the W.I.F.A. in the present circumstances, would be to hand over the charge of football in the north of the city to the I.F.L. with the usual supervisionary powers which a controlling body wields in such cases. Then there will be no clash of interests and no losses to bear. At the same time, soccer will have a free scope for improvement among Indians and civilians.

Medical Value Of Walnut

(By Dr. KALLY ICEVALLA).

The trees of walnut abound in the lower borders of the Himalayas, China, Kabul and Iran. They are also found in some parts of Northern India, growing about fifty feet high. These trees yield fruits after many years of their growth; the ripe fruits resemble small plums in size; when they are raw and hard they are salted and used like pickles. The oil, as expressed from the ripe pulp of the fruits, is a very good edible product, but it may prove costly. If one can afford it, it can be scantily used in cookery as well like olive and other edible oils

The fruit consists of a hard nut, having fleshy kernel inside the kernel is oily and very palatable to eat. The leaves of the walnut tree are from five to seven feet long, pointed and oval.

Oil is expressed from the pulp of the dry fruit. The hard outer shell is useful as well. It is baked or burnt and used as a nice natural tooth powder after fine pulverization. The tooth powder made likewise is advised for Pyorrhoea and weak gums to strengthen them.

The kernel of the above fruit is believed to possess tonic property; for this reason it is useful as an Aphrodisiacal remedy. It also is widely utilized as an article of food or dessert; various medicinal confections contain a considerable amount of this fruit in them. It is further taken as a heart tonic and is often given as a laxative, particularly to constipated children—the oil being palatable or at least not nauseous, it is easily preferred by the children of tender age. Decoction made by boiling the peels or skin of the raw fruit is administered for purging the system. To the external piles, a piece of clean linen moistened in the oil is applied This treatment is said to offer much relief to piles. Either oil or fruit, mixed with pure honey, makes an excellent tonic.

THE producer of a local dramatic society was giving final instructions before the curtain went up on the first night of the show.

"Now, don't forget," he told the heroine, "when the villain takes you in his arms you have to call 'Oh! Oh'!"

But the heroine was a telephone girl and she brought down the house when she absent-mindedly cried, "Please save me, Oh, double-oh!"

EXTRA ENTRY COUPONS

The following are Three Extra Entry Coupons of our Detective Competition. You may fill in as many coupons you wish to, provided each coupon is accompanied with a fee of ANNAS EIGHT as Entry Fee:—

DETECTIVE COMPETITION. 24/9/39	
A	
B	
C	
D	
E	
F	
G	
H	8
I	
J	
K	
L	
M	
N	
O	
P	
Q	
R	

I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name .....

Address .....

.....

DETECTIVE COMPETITION. 24/9/39	
A	
B	
C	
D	
E	
F-	
G	
H	8
I	
J	
K	
L	
M	
N	
O	
P	
Q	
R	

I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name .....

Address .....

.....

DETECTIVE COMPETITION. 24/9/39	
A	
B	
C	
D	
E	
F	
G	
H	8
I	
J	
K	
L	
M	
N	
O	
P	
Q	
R	

I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name .....

Address .....

.....

Please write name and address in Block Letters on each entry coupon.

Ancient Rulers Of Kathiawar

Coins Throw New Light On Khatrapa Dynasty

In a learned paper read recently at the University Hall, Bombay, under the auspices of the Bharatiya Vidyabhawan, Prof. Jaychandra Vidyalankar re-examined the whole history of the Kshatrapas of Kathiawar, who ruled the province from 2nd to the 4th century A.D. The history of the Kshatraps is known chiefly through the study of their coinage. The late Prof. Rapsen in his introduction to the Catalogue of Kshatraps' coins drew an outline of their history in 1908. Further improvements were made on that outline by Dr. D. R. Bhandarkar in 1913-14. Prof. Jaychandra Vidyalankar has now re-examined the whole data in the light of fresh materials.

The following are the main results of his study. In about 180 A.D. the district of Nasik and Southern Gujarat was wrested from Kshatrapas by the Abhiras, who set up an independent kingdom or republic. An Abhira General in 188 A.D. conquered the whole of Kathiawar, but was driven out two years later, when the Khatrapa Kingdom revived. The Abhiras continued to have their independent state until in about 248 A.D. it became a protectorate of Vakataka empire.

Loss Of Independence

By the beginning of the 3rd century A.D. the province of Ujjain and Mahishmati came into existence from the Khatrapa Kingdom and an independent state arose there, which might have formed part of Bharashiva Confederations. The Khatrapas continued to rule independently in Kathiawar during the 3rd Century A.D., but they had to feel the weight of the Vakataka empire, which fact is reflected in the debasement of their currency during the period. In 295 A.D. they were reduced to vassalage by the Vakataka emperor Pravarasena, who annexed their state in 332 A.D. On the death of Pravarasena and the investment of Pataliputra by Samudra Gupta in 344 A.D., a Khatrapa ruler set himself up again in the province. But his rule came to abrupt end in 351 A.D. when Samudra Gupta invaded the province with lightning speed. Samudra Gupta rehabilitated the Khatrapa family as his vassals ten years later somewhere in Gujarat or Rajputana.

On the temporary eclipse of the Gupta empire, during the short reign of Ramgupta, the elder son of Samudra Gupta, the Khatrapa pretender tried to assume independence, but was quickly suppressed by Chandra Gupta Vikramaditya.

Prof. Jaychandra Vidyalankar concluded by asserting that his re-examination of Khatrapa coins, though it disproved the late Mr. K. P. Jayaswal's contention that the Khatrapas had retreated from Kathiawar to Cutch and Sindh during the Vakataka period, yet strikingly confirmed the main outline of the history of India from 150 to 350 A.D. as worked out by Mr. Jayaswal.

"And now about your night off. I'll meet you half way in regard to that."

"Oh! You needn't worry ma'am. I'm not afraid of the dark."

Why
FLIT
always
kills
FLIT
FLIT
Prices
Reduced
Flit is sure death to insects because it is a combination of potent killing agents which cannot be excelled. Flit has undergone the most exhaustive tests and is of known definite killing power. That's why you should always insist on Flit—and refuse all substitutes. Flit spray will not stain, and is harmless to humans. Be sure the soldier is on the tin.

Sole Agents:—Herbertsons, Ltd., Bombay & Calcutta.

A Page For Women

The Mind Of Your Child

No Universal Formula For Dealing With It

(By KRISHNA HUTHEESING)

I wonder how many mothers realize how delicate a piece of human machinery is the little mind of their child is. Mistakes made by parents and also teachers, sometimes if not often, prove fatal to the child, and many an estrangement, heartbreak and misunderstanding between parents and children when they grow up could be avoided if there is a better understanding of child psychology.

So far mothers have been expected to know by instinct just how to handle a child, but that is not sufficient nowadays. Every educated mother ought to realise that it is her duty to study the subject of child psychology if at all she is interested (which she should be according to all laws of nature) in the proper development, mental as well as physical, of her child.

It is not an intensive study that is necessary but just a preliminary one together with a sympathetic insight, quick observation, a little common sense and a great deal of patience.

No Univesal Formula

We cannot and should not approach a child like a scientist but we should make use of all the knowledge that the science of child psychology has put at our disposal, and by making use of the experience and observation of others, apply it to our own child in a fitting manner. No two children are alike nor can they be dealt with in the same way, and it is for the parent to treat each according to its nature.

There is no universal formula for dealing with a child's mind, yet there are certain general principles of child training which if adhered to would necessarily bring profitable results.

The mind of a child is, as I have already pointed out a delicate thing, not to be handled crudely but with expert care and infinite gentleness, for on the handling alone depends the growth, strength and character of the child.

Can You Smile

The above title will itself make readers smile and the very prompt answer will be "Of course everybody can." But can they? Smiles—that is real smiles—are not mere facial expressions which one can use at will. They must come from the heart and not be superficial. For a superficial smile gives its owner away by the lack of warmth it carries.

To smile is an art, yet few people give it a thought. To learn how to smile correctly has become a professional obligation to working girls. In Europe in certain large stores there are schools attached to teach the girls who work there how to smile, because they believe that a bright cheerful honest smile will attract a customer whereas a forced or insipid one might scare them away!

And so in every walk of life a real smile is a blessing, and the smile that captures the heart is one that comes from the heart direct.

I Was Passing By

Some weeks ago I was returning home rather dejectedly from a shopping expedition. I had been out all the morning trying to get material for blouses, for my babies' tunics and other household requisites, but everything seemed to go wrong and I

(Continued On Page 37)

Men's Sport Slip-On

Every man has need for a slip-on sweater. This knitted sweater has an interesting design that is perfectly simple to make. Start on a sweater for your husband or brother so that he can enjoy wearing it this season.

(Copyright)

I've found the way to keep my skin from growing old

No woman need torment herself with the thought of losing the freshness of youth if she will stop to realize that the beauty she admires and envies in other women can be hers through simple, daily skin care.

You can keep your skin young looking and your complexion beautiful through the daily use of Daggett & Ramsdell Perfect Cold Cream.

Used alone, Perfect Cold Cream overcomes skin dryness, leaving the complexion fresh and clear. Used with Daggett & Ramsdell Perfect Skin Tonic, Perfect Cold Cream is ideal for counteracting an oily skin. Perfect Cold Cream removes dirt accumulations resulting from excessive oiliness, while Perfect Skin Tonic stimulates the circulation, and tones the skin.

When tiny lines commence to form at the corners of the mouth and eyes, Perfect Cold Cream will smooth them out before they become visible.

Tiny little specks resulting from clogged-up pores develop into ugly blackheads if neglected. Because of its penetrating action, Daggett & Ramsdell Perfect Cold Cream removes impurities from clogged-up pores, and the tiny black specks soon disappear.

Best of all, Daggett & Ramsdell Perfect Cold Cream nourishes the skin tissues and makes them supple and firm. Perfect Skin Tonic, by its invigorating action, closes the pores and helps eliminate lines and wrinkles.

You will never experiment with other face creams and lotions after using Daggett & Ramsdell Perfect Cold Cream and Perfect Skin Tonic. Your skin will take on the renewed freshness of youth — threatening lines of age will disappear — and your face will radiate a loveliness that is only possible with a clean healthy skin.

Write to Herbertsons, Ltd., P.O. Box 431, Dept. O, Bombay, for the Daggett & Ramsdell booklet on Complexion Beauty.

REQUESTED RECIPES

Turning The Souffle Trick

I have been asked by a number of readers to reprint recipes both for the French type of souffle and for the one which is made in a double boiler, and which I call "foolproof". You may like the former a little better, but it takes a little more time to prepare.

You may be surprised that I recommend a hot oven for French souffle. You will also note that I do not suggest cooking it in a pan of water for a long time. Insted, a hot oven and a short time, is suggested. Remember that the baking dish should be thickly greased with softened-not melted butter—and well sprinkled with a "chemise" of granulated sugar which produces a lovely crusty edge. This souffle should be soft in the centre.

FRENCH CHOCOLATE SOUEFLE

1/2 cup flour.
1 cup milk.
1/2 cup sugar.
4 eggs.
2 squares melted chocolate.
1/4 teaspoon salt.

Mix flour with half a cup of cold milk and stir this mixture into one-half cup hot milk. Add half of the sugar, stir over fire until mixture thickens and boils. Remove from fire, beat in egg yolks, one at a time. Add remaining sugar, melted chocolate and salt. Fold in well beaten egg whites. Grease baking dish well with softened butter and sprinkle liberally with granulated sugar. Fill three-quarters full and bake twenty minutes in a hot oven (425 degrees F.)

"FOOL PROOF CHOCOLATE SOUFFLE"

5 egg whites.
1|2 cup sugar.
2 squares unsweetened cholate, melted.

Beat egg whites until stiff and dry. Fold in sugar carefully. When well blended. fold in melted chocolate. Pour mixture into well greased top part of double boiler. Cover and cook over hot water three-quarters of an hour. Turn out on platter and serve with pudding sauce or whipped cream.

(COPYRIGHT)

Pleasant Homes

TOO MANY WINDOWS

"Whoever drew the plans for our house didn't consider the little matter of how the house would bear living in," writes Mrs. C. M. L. "And so I have a problem that I can't solve, and I'm coming to you for help. The doors and windows are just salted all over the place, leaving no decent wall space. And that makes it next to impossible to achieve an interesting arrangement. I enclose a sketch of the living room.

A MORE COMFORTABLE EFFECT

"I'd thought of getting rid of the piano as we seldom use it. What would you say to that? It seems to add a certain dignity to the room though, so I hesitate. What sort of remodelling would you suggest to get a more comfortable effect in the living room? What would you do with the windows—at present I have curtains of net. The furniture has to go in front of the windows.

"I'm bored to death with the

"I'm so busy with the children."

room and yet I'm so busy with the children it's hard to find time to shop. I'd like to do something about the rust, green and brown colour scheme, but we can only afford to brighten things up a bit, —no major additions now. Could you suggest anything besides yellow for that purpose? We nave white lamps and ornaments. The woodwork is dark. I would appreciate any suggestion."

THE ANSWER

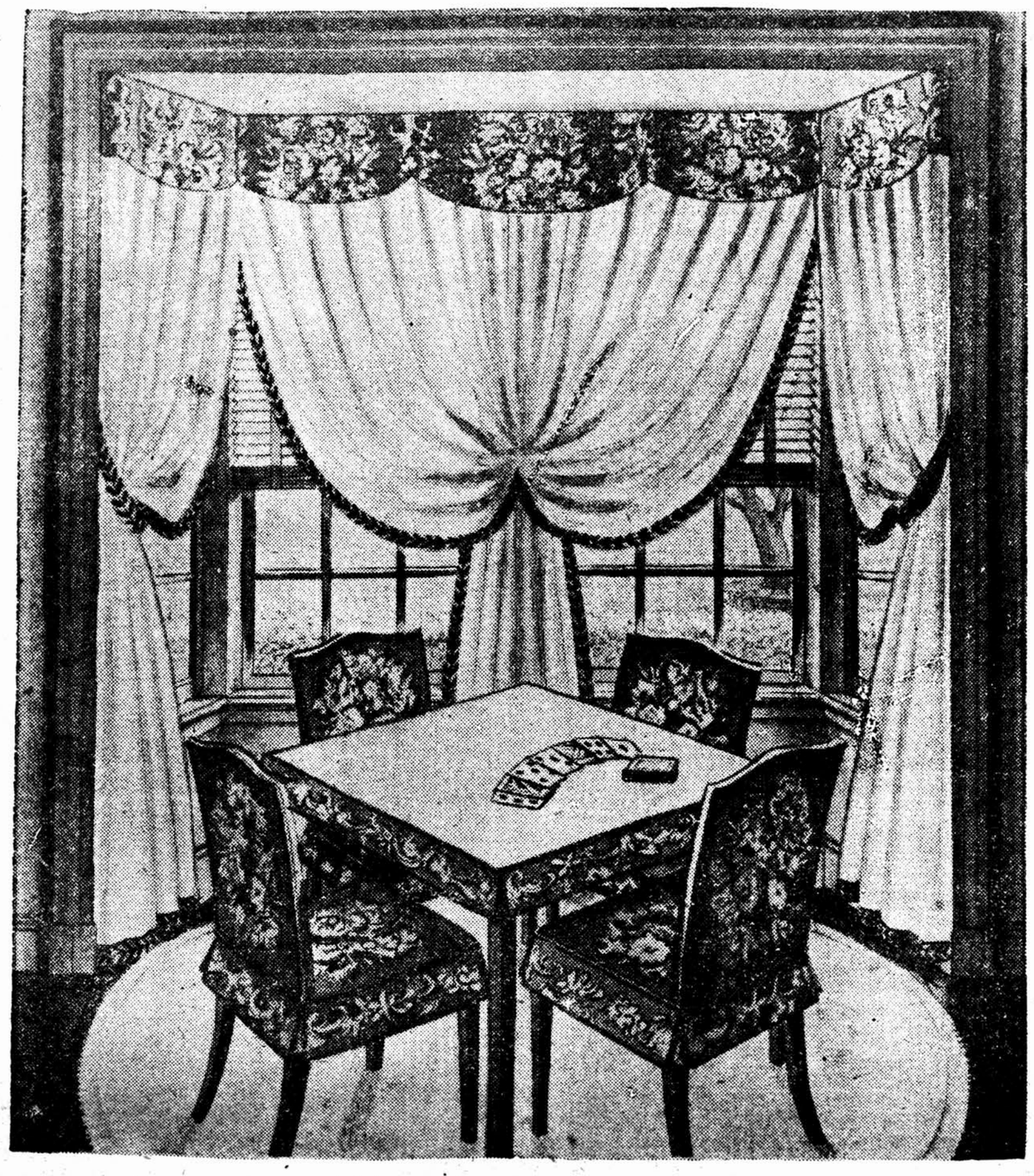
Your room is a problem! Would it be possible to move the door leading to the problem and place it nearer the corner by the door into the hall. That would give you one wall space of importance. Then if you want to perform a major operation, you could have the two pairs of windows on the adjoining walls moved together to make a large corner window effect. That would give you quite a dramatic corner and would relieve wall space at the same time.

Then you'd have space for the piano where the bedroom door now is, and I agree with you it would be a shame to discard it. Have a bench in front of the fireplace—there's just not room for much else with doors on either side. Then concentrate your easy chair grouping around the corner windows. Since you don't mention the wall colour, I assume it's neutral, and in that case, I think you could do quite an exciting rejuvenating job with a gay chintz for the windows. Have a valance and side draperies made of the chintz, and maybe have a chair or two slip covered in the same material.

Yellow is the best bet for brightening up this room, but if you don't care for that, then consider peach, coral or one of the lovely dusty pinks that are shown around now. Use it quite lavishly though in order to make enough of a splash to counteract the effect you now have and don't care for.

Send a stamped, self-addressed envelope for my bulletin "directions. For Making Curtains and Draperies."

(COPYRIGHT.)



The usual bridge ensemble is given distinction and vitality by the addition of slip covers for the side chairs and a slip cover for the table itself. The top of the table cover is a plain fabric with a carry-over in a border of the flowered fabric used for chair covers and cornice. Needless to say, fabrics used in this way should be colorfast and sanforized-shrunk.

A Bride's House With Lasting Quality

Oh me, oh my.....I remember when Freny was born. So it was quite a blow to find her grown up and married when I went back to my old home town recently.

Her new little house is very fresh and bride—. Yet very practical a lovable and furnished with chests, tables, cabinets, chairs that she won't blush for fifty years hence,—simple finely made pieces of authentic design. Style and smartness are there in the pieces that will be changed more often, the upholstered chairs, the curtains, the accessories.

The walls throughout the little cottage are painted cream, but Freny hasn't let this spell "commonplace" in her home. Instead, she's made the most of it. In the living room, for instance, the curtains and slip covers are in a large scale flowered chintz with a cream ground, and the rug is a soft sage green. For accent odd cushions in a deep red, and silver for accessories.

POISE IN A SMALL HOUSE

The dining room and the guest room are both done in the same colours and material—which gives a feeling of spaciousness and poise to a small house

Freny's room has curtains in cream ninon draped softly and fully and tied back in big swooping loops, and the bedspread is cream candle-wick. The furniture, painted light green, has small flower garlands painted on it, and the rug is an all-over floral.

Because of the subtle simplicity of the decorative scheme, you have a feeling that the house itself has more dignity and size than it really has.

CHYAVANPRAS

Ideal Nerve and Lung Tonic for

All Men, Women and Childern.

BENGAL CHEMICAL

CALCUTTA : : BOMBAY

Agents: Orient Drug Agency, Princess Street, Bombay 2.

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

Syt. Satish Desai, General Secretary of the Balkan-ji-Bari, giving instructions to children.

CONDUCTED BY

THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

[MOTTO EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

Syt. Ram Krishna of Delhi met the Balkan-ji-Bari children recently.

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

On next Sunday, October 1, we have to celebrate our Annual Day and Birthdays of Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Annie Besant.

The following is the programme:—

Arrival of all Bombay and Suburban boys and girls at Vile Parle Station—3 p.m.

Children's procession—about 3-15 p.m.

National Flag Hoisting—about 3-39 p.m.

Speeches by Syt. Kantilal Kasotia and others on Mahatma Gandhi, Dr. Annie Besant and Balkan-ji-Bari—about 3-40 p.m.

Concert of a variety programme—about 4 p.m.

Syt. S. V. Shukla will preside.

Harijan and poor children have been specially invited.

All the functions will take place in the Gokalibai High School Hall, Vile Parle.

It is hoped that boys and girls will come in thousands to celebrate this their Annual Day.

* * * *

Our Bombay Centre

Since sometime I had been receiving invitations to visit our Belassis Road Centre of the Bombay City Balkan-ji-Bari Branch of the All-India Children's Association. And the following are extracts from the last letter written to me in this connection by Jyotsna Behn Thakore, one of the Joint Secretaries:—

"Yesterday, children were asking me, 'Has Dada come? Where is Dada?' When I replied in the negative, they asked me a number of questions about you. . . Dada, you must come as early as possible. I have told the children that you would surely come.

"I was puzzled by their many questions. They are so intelligent that it is very difficult to pacify them by roundabout ways. If you d[illegible] they will not trust me in future, and they will lose hopes of seeing you. I do not wish that they should lose hopes. I do not like that they should not trust me. Do you?"

* * * *

Visit To Harijan Children

After receiving the above letter, I thought I might visit those children, if they were really curious to see me. I replied to Jyotsna Behn that I did not mind if the children lost hopes of seeing me; but I would not like that they should not trust her.

So I took the first opportunity to go to that Centre on Saturday, September 9, at about 4-30 p.m., the usual time of their meeting.

Children had not yet gathered. A message was sent to them. In a few minutes all of them collected in the hall.

The children were so innocent, indifferent and carefree that they did not even notice who this new person had come. To that extent, I liked them very much. Why should children mind about any particular persons visiting them? All they want is mirth and merriment. And that is what they should be given in abundance.

As soon as a good number of boys and girls had gathered, they all squatted on the floor. And I sat down on the floor too with them. They came nearer to me and wanted to hear a story.

* * * *

Their Short But Sweet Programme

At first, I was formally introduced to them. "Dada," said Shrimati Behn, "means an Elder Brother. So here has Dada come. He first thought of you children. And he loves and like you so much." . . .

I interrupted, "Do I look like a DADA?"—by which they understood, "Grand Father." They laughed shyly. And I could understand that they were least interested in "introductions."

So I started my story. I related it in broken Gujarati. At times I took help from my friends with regard to expressio[illegible] certain words and phrases. Although, because of my limitations, I could not relate the story so nicely, yet they heard it very attentively and with real enthusiasm.

After I had finished my story, some boys sang songs. Then they went outside in the compound to play under the guidance of Rasik Bhai and Vinod Bhai. And the girls began to sing and dance a "Garba," under the guidance of Shrimati Behn and Jyotsna Behn.

It was at that time—while standing in between doors—that I watched the little boys outside and the little girls inside and our workers who have been going to play and entertain them, week by week regularly, on Saturday afternoons. . . I was filled with such a great joy—which, well, how can I express in words!

* * * *

The Joy Of My Life

I was indeed happy to have visited this centre. Perhaps you know that in this centre, almost all children are Harijans, living the Municipal Chawls. I felt that these were the children who required our greater attention. And how should I praise my friends, who are doing it so nicely.

When I wrote the above thoughts to the Joint Secretaries, Bro. Rasik Shah and Sis. Jyotsna Thakore, this is what they have replied. Jyotsna Behn writes:—

"I was thinking of writing to you to let us know your impressions about our Centre, but before I could write, I have received your letter....Our Centre is not as refined and cultured as the other Centres are. It will take a long time to improve

IN THE RAILWAY TRAIN.

(Photo by Nagindas Mehta)

REMEMBER

OUR ANNUAL DAY CELEBRATIONS ON SUNDAY, OCTOBER 1

A Big Children's Gathering will be held at Vile Parle
All Boys and Girls should join

(Particulars Appear Elsewhere on this Page)

Boys and girls of the Balkan-ji-Bari playing "Kho-Kho" which game they like very much. In the middle is seen Shrimati Sarla Behn Nanavati, who has recently been elected as Joint Secretary of the Children's Association and takes great interest in their activities. Within a short time she has endeared herself to children.

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

Anila Benn and Usha Rani.

them. As a matter of fact, it is better not to improve them in modern, unnatural, so-called civilized ways. This is what I suppose; otherwise they will lose their originality of natural simplicity....."

And Rasik Bhai writes: "I would convey your profoundest greetings to all children. They will come to Vile Parle gathering on 1st October, and girls will be given an item of "Garba". Poor children: They hardly know even what a Saturday is! Only when we go to them, they understand that it is Saturday, a day for them to collect and play and make merry.

* * * *

Baroda Library

The following are the figures regarding the library movement during the last six months, i.e., from December 1938 to May 1939. They speak for themselves.

The Library is organised by Shree Vidyarthi Mitra Mandal and Shishu Mandal, Narsinhji's Pole, Baroda, with the help of the Government, and is under the able management of Sjt. Chhaganlal Jhaveri.

Though the Library is managed by the Narsinhji's Pole Street Unions, yet the Unions of the boys of different localities, e.g., Bajwada, Ghadiali Pole, Mama's Pole, etc., take part.

* * * *

Month.	No. of books supplied by Government	No of Readers. Under 16	over 16	Total No. of readers.	No. of books read.
Dec. 1938		61	41	24 65	350
Jan. 1939		55	65	15 80	330
Feb. 1939		53	93	22 115	61
March 1939		50	111	49 160	865
April 1939		71	160	45 205	952
May 1939		80	235	57 292	1345
Total		370		292	4460

Uptil now more than 150 boys, more than 50 girls, more than 60 men and more than 30 ladies have taken part in the movement. The result as it shows, is more than satisfactory. We wish them still greater success!

* * * *

Picked Up

Mr. Jones was planting potatoes, and little Joan was following him round.

"Here you are, daddy", she exclaimed when he had finished. "I've picked up all those potatoes you kept dropping."

* * * *

Please Tell Teacher

"Didn't you say it was wrong to strike any body smaller than myself, Pa?" said Jimmy.

"Yes, that's right, my boy!" replied pa.

"Well, I wish you would tell my teacher", said Jimmy. "I don't think he knows that rule".

Setumadhav and Raju.

* * * *

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION.

Children under 12 years can join as members, boys and girls between 12 and 16 years, can become Companions, and elders wishing to be helpful, can also be enrolled either as Associates or as Patrons.

No distinction of caste, colour, creed or sex is observed for enrolment in Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, and one has to pay a very nominal fee, which is to be given only once for ever.

If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form, please send for them stating your age and full address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

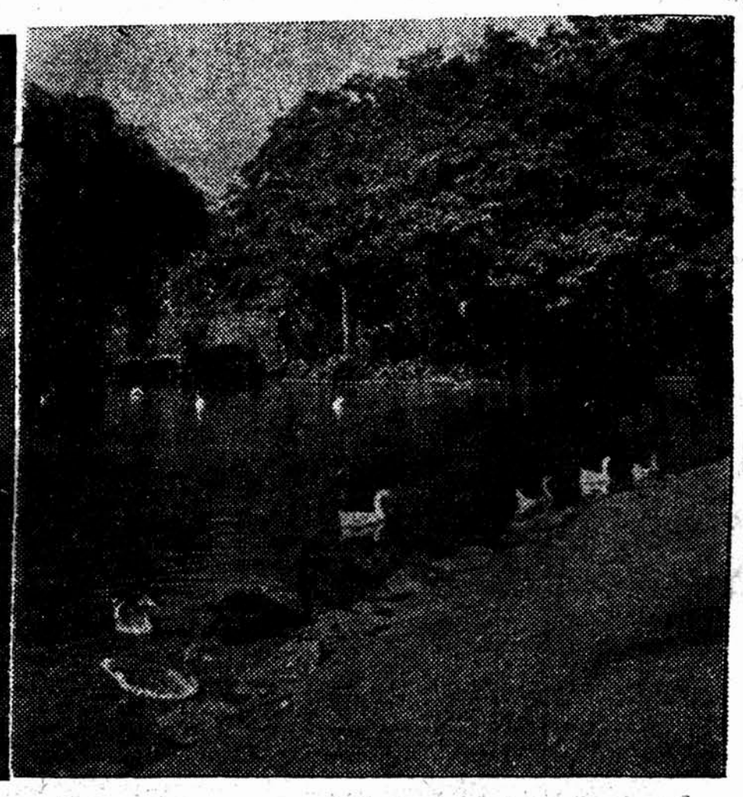
If you think we could be of any service to you, please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful. We shall be glad also to receive matter from you for publication in this "Corner."

Kindly address all communications directly to:—

DADA—"Gulistan."
Khar—BOMBAY.

All Good Wishes from
your loving,
Dada

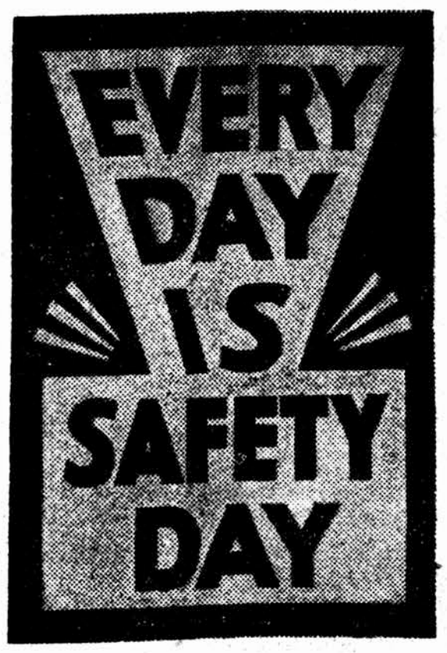
A HAPPY MOMENT.
(Photo by N. G. Limaye).



A HAPPY SCENE
(Photo by Hublikar)

"E ARE FOR SAFETY

By A. S. TROLLIP



It is hard to believe but it is perfectly true that while you are comfortably seated in your home, safe and secure, reading these lines, hundreds of people—men, women and children all over the world, are being crushed to death. In India alone, at least a dozen accidents are taking place this very minute; and while you read the word Death! a life is being sacrificed to the demon of reckless speed.

"What can we do?" you may say. Here is my answer:—Learn the art of walking if you are a pedestrian; study the art of driving if you are a motorist; and above all, begin to realise your responsibilities to yourself, to those who depend on you, and to those who use the road together with you.

Walking safely on the road is a difficult art; you must learn how to do it. Keep to the footpath wherever possible. Where no footpaths are provided, walk on the extreme right hand side of the road. If you do this, you will be facing approaching traffic and you will be safer than if had your back to vehicles.

Walking on the road is an art, but crossing the road is a problem. There is only one way of crossing the road safely:—Before you leave the pavement and start to cross, Stop-Look-Listen! First look to the right for traffic approaching from that direction; if the road is clear walk briskly to the centre of the road. Stop! now look to the left for approaching traffic and if the road is clear walk over to the opposite side of the road. When crossing a road walk briskly; never run.

One word of warning: When in doubt, stand still. Do not dodge the motorist.

At busy crossings which are controlled by traffic lights or policemen, remember that the signals are meant for pedestrians as well as for vehicular traffic. Observe traffic signals carefully. Wait till the stream of traffic is moving in the direction in which you want to go and then cross, but keep a sharp look-out for vehicles turning round the corner. Always help small children to cross the road safely; they are not old enough to take care of themselves.

If you observe these rules and teach them to others you will help to reduce the heavy toll of human life and human misery that is on the increase to-day. India has the highest percentage of road accidents. Something must be done to reduce it. *You* can do it.

Here are a few slogans worth remembering:—

A little care makes mishaps rare.
Safety is everybody's business.
A bed at home is worth two in the hospital.
Better late in this world than early in the next.
He that stops to look each way
Lives to walk another day.

An adapted form of this will make the text for a gramophone record to be released before "Courtesy Week" by Mr. P. S. Kolhatkar of "Sanjeewani" Record Company.

Rejected Author: "This comes of trying to sell an article with a kick in it."

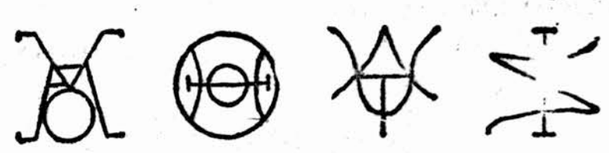
The Spelling Bee

CHILDREN who have been educated in countries where English is not spoken, never realize the pleasure of the Spelling Bee. In some benighted lands, words are spelled as they are pronounced and a youngster has only to master the alphabet to learn to read. He never has to discover, like the American child, that

though BEAU is pronounced the same as BOW, and BOW is pronounced the same as BOUGH; BEAU is not pronounced the same as BOUGH.

Gather round folks. Teacher is about to assign a list of words to the class. And they are really hard ones. Why, last term, in a written spelling test of these same words, the best pupil in the class had no less than ten words misspelled. Here is his list. Can you tell which words are not spelled correctly?

Refrigerator, Guage, Almanac, Equestrienne, Guitar, Alibi, Glutinous, Quintessence, Purl, Mercury, Awry, Manege, Liric, Tarantela, Sphinx, Simply, Imply, Complete, Grammer, Gneiss, Heirloom, Difficult, Reprieve, Pharmacutic, Lisp, Mathamatics, Explanation, Opportunity, Irigate, Catapult, Adventuresome, Millionare, Draught, Mezzanine, Attribute, Marshmallow, Stampede, Diabolic, Hiccough, Coinside.



Cryptic Monograms

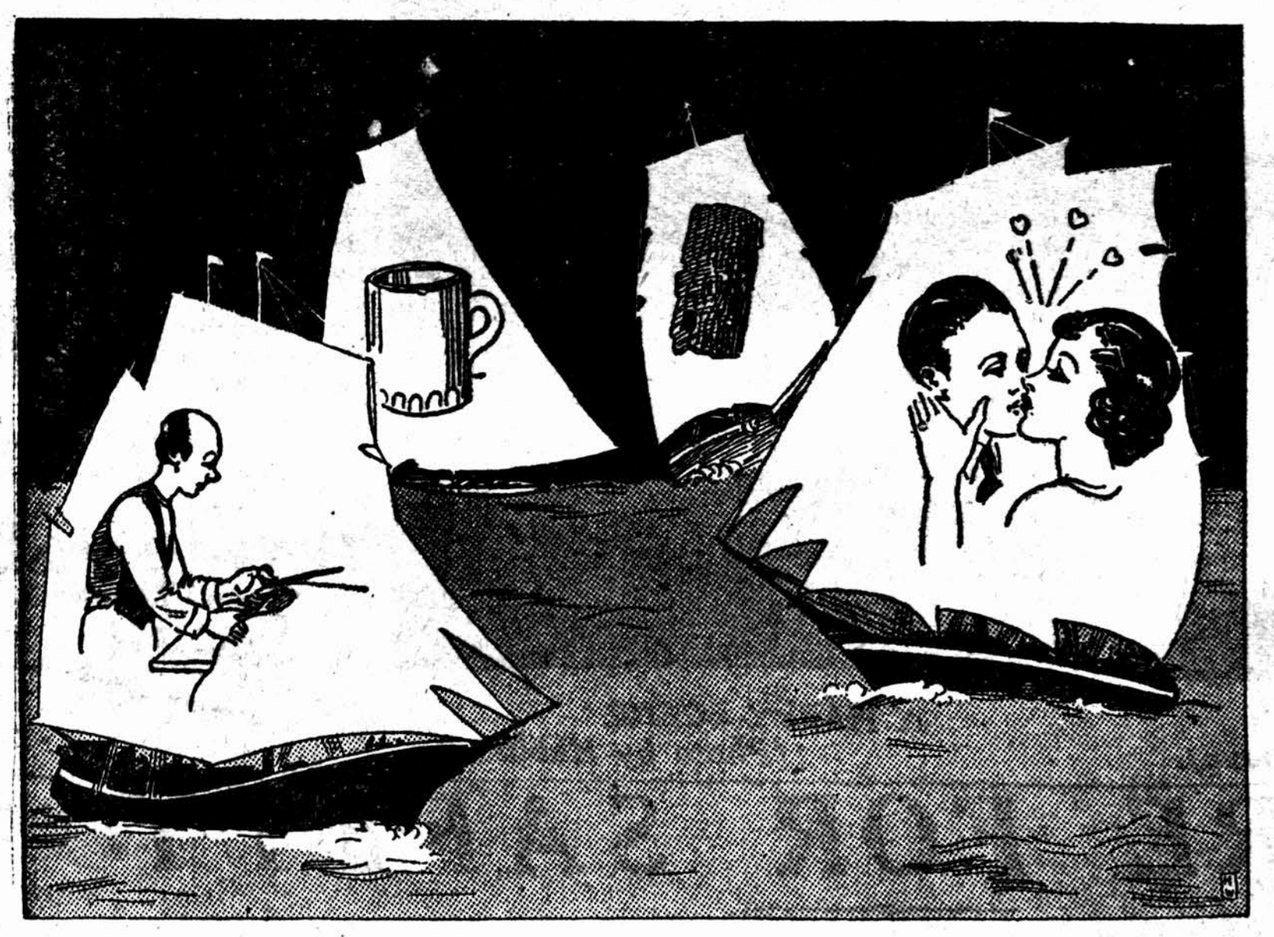
THE names of one very large river, two very prominent states in the United States and one great big continent are hidden in the above row of four cryptic monograms. Each monogram contains all the letters required to spell out a name. Can you identify them?

Guess This One

Cut off my head,—a title you will see;
Cut off my tail,—you'll find me on a tree;
Cut both off and it truly may be said
I still remain a portion of the head.
Curtail me twice, and then there will appear
A dainty edible, for spring-time cheer.
Though deep in tropic seas my whole is found,
It often glimmers in the dance's round.
WHAT am I?

Answer: Pearl.

A Rebus of Four Ships. What Are Their Names?



THERE was a time when the boys in the coastal cities could identify the different types of sailing vessels as readily as their modern descendants recognize the makes of automobiles. Today it is hard enough for the average person to merely recall the names of some of the kinds of sailing ships.

Four of the old canvas carriers are represented here in rebus form. Do you know what their names are?

A Renting Problem

A BUSINESS man interested in buying a warehouse asked a firm of real estate agents advertising one suitable for his purposes he conditions of renting. He was told that the warehouse had five floors. Since it was in a remote district and had stood empty for some time, the annual rent was only $2,401, the rent of each floor being three-quarters of all the others above it. Can you name the rent of each floor?

Solution: First floor, $1,029; second, $588; third, $336; fourth, $192; fifth, $256.

The Two Ladders

TWO crossed ladders, one 30 and the other 40 feet long, are set up to opposite sides of an alley lined by vertical walls, and intersect (in projection) at a point eight feet above the ground. Can you tell the width of the alley?

Answer: The alley was 27.87 feet wide.

Measuring Rope

CAN you tell how much is lost by measuring off 20 feet of rope with a yardstick three inches too short?

Answer: Three inches were lost on each yard in the measurement of 18 feet. Actually, nothing was lost in measuring the two feet with the 33-inch stick. Therefore, 18 inches were lost in all.

Stings Without Stings

ALL the words in this puzzle have stings in their tails but none of them will hurt you. Just grasp them firmly and bring them out! They are: 1. The STING of the bragger; 2. The STING of the birds. 3. The STING of the crane; 4. The STING of the festival; 5. The STING of the cook; 6. The STING of the weary.

The mould STING, for example, is CASTING.

Solution: 1. boaSTING. 2. neSTING. 3. hoiSTING. 4. feaSTING. 5. roaSTING.

Answered by Algebra

SEE if you are good enough at algebra to solve this problem—

A receptacle infinitely large is filled with spherical balls one inch in diameter. What proportion of space within the receptacle will be occupied by the balls and how much will be void if the balls are stowed as compactly as possible (shaken down)?

Solution: 0.74048 will be occupied in either case, since the ratio is the same for balls of any diameter.

Figure This Out

A FATHER who wanted to let his four sons try their mettle on their own, gave each of them an equal amount of money to invest and allowed them a year. At the end of this time, one of them had gained $400, another had lost $500, the third showed a profit of two and a half times his original capital and the fourth had lost three-quarters of his patrimony. If the capital possessed by all four at the end of the year amounted to $3,350, how much did each have at the start?

Answer: $600.

(For Solutions See Page 39)

Try This Puzzlistic Archery

HERE, upon this piece of wood,
Six clay pigeons proudly stood.

And each dove a letter held.
Something "dull" the word they spelled.

Then an arrow's hum was heard
And down there dropped a transfixed bird.

His five companions, still intact,
Formed a word, meaning "compact."

Still another arrow flies.
Another pigeon slaughtered lies.

But still the spelling is not ended.
The letters form a word for "vended."

Another arrow, another bird.
"Turf" is now the spelled-out word.

And now we have, "for that reason."
On clay birds it's the open season.

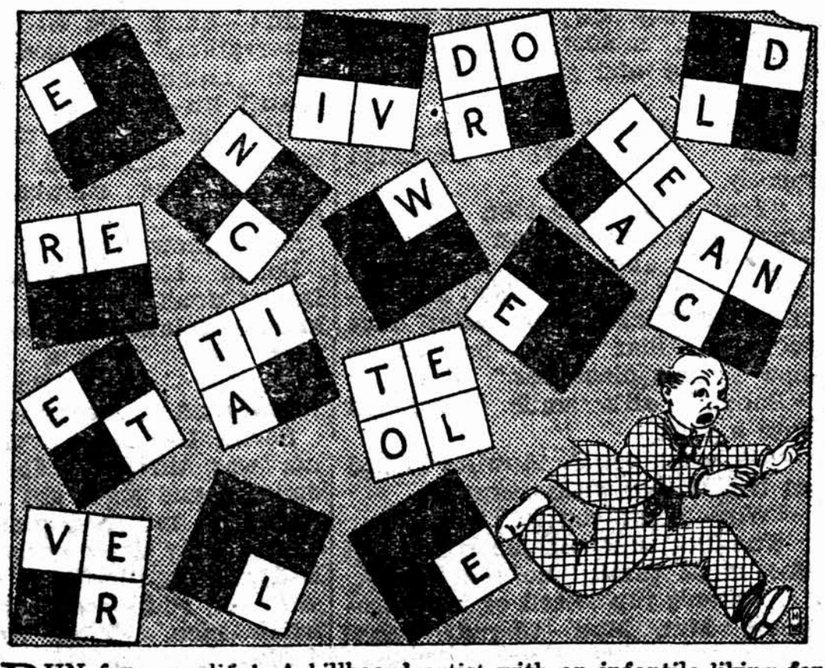
And only two still stand in row
Of those who faced the twanging bow.

Alas! We spoke too soon, we know,
Another bird has been laid low.

And one, a picture of dejection
Forms a common interjection.

And now he's gone, but can you tell
The very words these birds did spell?

Some Scrambled Squares



RUN for your life! A billboard artist with an infantile liking for letter blocks has been spending his vacation setting up blocks on the cornice of the building. Now the wind has blown them down. Even if one hits you on the head, don't get sore, for it is as nothing compared with the headache the billboard man is going to have when he tries to set the blocks together again. The blocks are supposed to form a rectangle with the letters spelling a single English word in each horizontal and vertical row.

Perhaps you can arrange the blocks for the artist. Cut out the squares and try spelling words with them.

Transpositions

MY whole is a gem. Behead me and I am a nobleman; curtail me and I am a fruit; curtail me again and I am a vegetable; behead and transpose me, and I am genuine; transpose me again and I am one of Shakespeare's characters. Who am I, and through what stages do I go?

Answer: PEARL; earl; pear; pea; real; LEAR.

One of the Muses

ONE hundred and one by fifty divide,
And then if a cipher be rightly applied,
And your computation agree with mine,
The answer will be one taken from nine.
Can you name the answer?

Answer: CLIO, one of the nine muses.

A Maze of Ten Animals

H	P	O	E	O	R	D	C
I	P	P	L	P	A	Y	O
R	I	O	S	U	T	O	R
A	G	T	A	M	E	E	A
F	R	E	G	I	T	B	N
F	E	N	T	B	L	I	O
L	E	A	F	U	F	L	O
E	P	H	F	A	L	O	W

THE names of ten animals can be spelled out in one continuous line by starting at the black square in the upper left hand corner and drawing your line through the letters in adjoining squares. You must proceed from square to square without skipping. Use each letter once only and do not cross your line.

As a starter we may suggest that the first name to be spelled out is "HIPPOPOTAMUS." Begin at the upper left hand square lettered "H," then down to "I," then right, up, right, down, down, down, and so on until you have completed the word.

There are still nine more names to trace in this maze. See how long it will take you to find them.

Can You Read This Cryptogram?

SWEET TIME AIDA BOLD
TIM BUFF WDX TIME
XWMQOKLEA BOLD TIM
QWD.

THE encyclopedia tells us that the manufacturing of matches is confined to large cities. The encyclopedia is all wrong. Much matchmaking takes place in summer resort towns, the industry being carried on by elderly ladies with bachelor sons and spinster daughters. To match-making mamas with marriageable children, the queen of hearts has some sage advice to offer. Substitute a letter for each letter in the above cryptogram to discover this pearl of wisdom.

Poetic Pamela Goes Shopping

WHEN Pamela goes out with a boy friend, she likes to see a lot of money being spent. This week, however, her escort is a young nephew, and Pamela has suddenly become a firm disciple of rigid economy.

"It's the last time, I declare,
That I'll take you to the fair.
You want me to stop and buy
From each stand that meets your eye.
First it's ice cream, then it's pop,
*Buttered ****, and now you stop*
At a booth for frozen custard,
Next you want hot dogs with mustard.
*Candy, peanuts, orange ***,*
You don't care about the price.
If I had wings, so I could fly,
*I'd place you on the *******, high*
Of yonder building, where you'd be
From those tempting food stands free.
To SEE the fair, I brought you here.
Not to EAT it. Is that clear?"

The missing words in the above verses form a charade, the first two words uniting to form the last word. Can you tell what the missing words are?

From Fish to Hook

THIS is another doublet, and at the same time a problem in fishing: How can you make HOOK disappear into FISH in four leaps?

Answer: HOOK; hoot; host; hist; fist; FISH.

Roman Numerals

I AM a word of five letters, the sum of which is 157. My first, divided by my second plus my fourth, is equal to my fifth. My fifth, plus my third, equals eleven-twentieths of my first. My third, minus my second, times my fifth, equals my first, (times my second plus my fourth).

Can you solve me?

Answer: Civil.

Lineaductions

1. I am a narrow street; add a downward line to a certain letter, and I become disabled. 2. I am sound in mind; draw a line and I become identical. 3. I am the inhabitant of a peninsula near Norway; draw a line and I become an old woman.

Solution: Lane, lame; Sane, same; Dane, dame.

Find the Vowel

THE same vowel added once to each group of letters given below and the rearrangement of the letters within these groups will form two quite ordinary English words. Can you name them?

1. HHNPY; 2. CHSTY.

Answer: 1. Hyphen; 2. Scythe.

IF YOU HAVE A GRIEVANCE OR ANYTHING OF PUBLIC INTEREST TO VENTILATE
Tell It To The
SENTINEL

(For Solutions See Page 39)

THE HEALER

(Continued from Page 12)

It was a sight which would have pleased most fastidious aesthetic. The hills lay before him with their wooded slopes, and in the valley below a slight mist covered the flat-roofed, mud-baked huts. Tall dreaming pine trees seemed to reach out and touch the turquoise blue of the sky. Further down the valley the road to Pindi coiled around the hills like a huge snake and then suddenly straightened out only to start coiling again.

"Yes," he said to himself, "Murree is a grand place. One wouldn't mind dying here." Then as a figure turned round the bend and came into view he said to his wife:

"Here comes Sohan Lall. I rather like him—don't you?"

"Yes. a very well-behaved boy I think," she said, and quite unobserved slipped out of the room. The Doctor stood at the window and waved boisterously to his friend as he drew nearer, and then went out to meet him.

"Hellow stranger," said the Doctor advancing to meet him, "have you lost your way?"

The other laughed—it was a pleasant boyish laugh.

"What makes you think so?" he said.

"Haven't seen you for a long time," commented the Doctor.

"I have to work for my living—very hard too."

"All right. I'll excuse you this time." Said Gopal Das. "Let's go in."

"I'm sorry I can't stay," said Sohan Lal glancing anxiously at his watch. "I've got to surry away. I merely dropped in to ask you if you could come to the Majestic to-night."

"Why, what's happening?"

"Oh just a dance."

"But you know I don't dance," said the Doctor.

"Never mind," came the reply "do come. I promise you, you will enjoy yourself."

The Doctor made a grimace. "All right, since you insist I'll come. What time?"

"Half past nine. Don't be late. I'm off now." And he turned around and hurried away.

The Doctor stared after him thoughtfully. He thought Sohan Lall a very good fellow, in fact one of the nicest men he had ever met. Many times he had opened out his heart to Sohan Lall and told him the most intimate details of his life and Sohan Lall had never laughed like the others. He seemed to understand the mass of complexes that had poisoned the great Surgeon's life. Yes, Sohan Lall was definitely a good fellow!

That night when they met at the Majestic, Dr. Gopal Das was in a merry mood. He talked incessantly to his friend Sohan Lall on every conceivable subject. He was enjoying himself thoroughly. They were sitting at a table away from the crowd and sipping their drinks. It was a huge hall gaily decorated for the occasion. The tables scattered all over the hall were packed with a gay cosmopolitan crowd. Suddenly the orchestra crashed into a lively foxtrot and people rose from the scattered tables and began dancing. Sohan Lall and the Doctor looked on with a smile. Presently the Doctor's attention became reveted on one couple.

As he stared at them he frowned.

"I think I've seen that woman somewhere," he muttered to himself, "her face looks familiar." He racked his brains in an effort to remember where he had seen her, but somehow she seemed to elude his memory. Finally he grew weary and gave up the attempt.

Sohan Lall turned to him with smile. "Interested?" He asked quietly.

"Yes," said the Doctor. Do you know who that woman is? The one in orange and black sari dancing with the fat fellow—there in that corner. Her face looks familiar to me—but somehow I can't place her."

Sohan Lall's smile broadened into a grin.

"Oh, that one!" And he looked at the Doctor with surprise.

"Why—don't you know her?"

The Doctor shook his head. "I just can't think," he said slowly.

"Haven't you heard of the notorious Mrs. Moti Chand?" Said the other. "She's worth lakhs! She married that great cotton magnate and from accounts drove him to commit suicide."

"Really?" Commented the Doctor.

"Good heavens! You mean to tell me that you don't know the story? Why—everybody in the wold nearly knows about her. She used to run about with a new man every week until her husband got so fed up of waiting for his turn that he committed suicide. She's got all his money now and believe me she is throwing it about with both hands. You will always find twenty of the choicest young men hanging around her. She can't move without them."

The Doctor looked at her with new interest, she was quite pretty and just then, while his eyes were focused upon her, she turned round and smiled at him coquettishly. The Doctor coloured slightly.

"Some woman that!" "He said to himself and once again he felt he had seen her somewhere before. That smile, the full sensuous lips, and the black lustrous eyes! He was positive he had seen them before. His brow wrinkled in a frown, where—where could he have seen this woman whose very name made men like Sohan Lall laugh that peculiar, mirthless laugh.

Presently Sohan Lall turned to him, there was that same peculiar smile on his face and he said:

"Doctor, you seem quite taken up by that woman. Do you want to meet her, A meeting can be arranged, you know!"

The doctor flushed slightly. "I didn't know you had me under observation," he said, and they both laughed. Sohan Lall repeated his question.

"Do you want to meet her? I know her fairly well."

Gopal Das showed his surprise.

"You know her? I thought...."

Sohan Lall laughed. "No—no Doctor don't be silly. I used to know her late lamented husband very well. Wait a minute I'll bring her over. But remember forewarned is forearmed!"

Sohan Lall rose and threaded his way through the crowd of dancers and soon got lost. Presently he returned escorting her. Then they drew nearer, Sohan Lall looking slightly grim and she with a smile that lit up her whole face. Then came Sohan Lall's voice as they drew up, it sounded strange and unreal, as if he was reciting a part.

"Miss Moti Chand—may I present my friend Dr. Gopal Dass—the famous surgeon."

She smiled at him and Gopal Das rose rather stiffly and bowed. Immediately they sat down she began talking. She had a rather high-pitched voice which she insisted on raising to even more distressing heights. Gopal Das wondered whether this was pure affectation intended to draw the attention of everyone within the radius of about half a mile. They talked of one thing and another until the Doctor plucked up courage to ask her one thing he had been wanting to ask her since the last half hour.

"Haven't I seen you before somewhere, Mrs. Moti Chand?"

She stared at him for a while and then broke into a gurgling laugh.

"Now let me see. where did we meet? Was it Singapore or Buenos Aires?" She said facetiously and then seriously. My dear Doctor, so many people ask me the same question....." her voice trailed off and then "by the way you are the Gopal Das, who qualified from Edinburgh?"

The Doctor's heart pounded savagely against his ribs. He knew that was coming but he nodded dumbly.

"Do you remember Sheila—me? You use to hang around me about ten years ago. You were such a fool you know."

The blood rushed to the Doctor's face. He felt choked. "Sheila!"

He looked at her as if in a dream. So this was the Sheila he had loved, whose memory he had revered and treasured.....and now people like Sohan Lall laughed 'whenever her name was mentioned'. She had driven a man to the utmost limits of despair until he had committed suicide! That man may have been him!

He rose shakily and then without a word stumbled out of the dance hall into the coolness of the night. He staggered along the dimly lit road.

"So people laughed eh.....!" Like a refrain it kept beating in his brain.

Nobody quite knew how the great Surgeon met his death. His body was found the next morning mangled and broken in the gorge below the road. It was surmised that he had slipped while walking on the edge of the precipice on the other side of the railings that flanked the road and had been hurled to eternity. But what business has a man to walk on the other side of the railings specially on a dark night?

When Sohan Lall heard the news he almost wept.

"My God!" he cried "How did I know the fool would go and kill himself. I thought it would rid him of his obsession when I got 'that actress to pretend she was Sheila'. I thought he would get so disgusted that he would be rid of her memory for ever. God! How did I know he would go and kill himself!"

(THE END)

Jim's a demon for Scott's Porage Oats at breakfast

The lad who enjoys a nourishing daily breakfast of Scott's Porage Oats is laying up a fund of strength and vitality. Be sure it is Scott's Porage Oats—the Quality Oats—Scotland's best.

COOKS IN 5 MINUTES

Sole Agents:—Herbertsons, Ltd., Bombay.

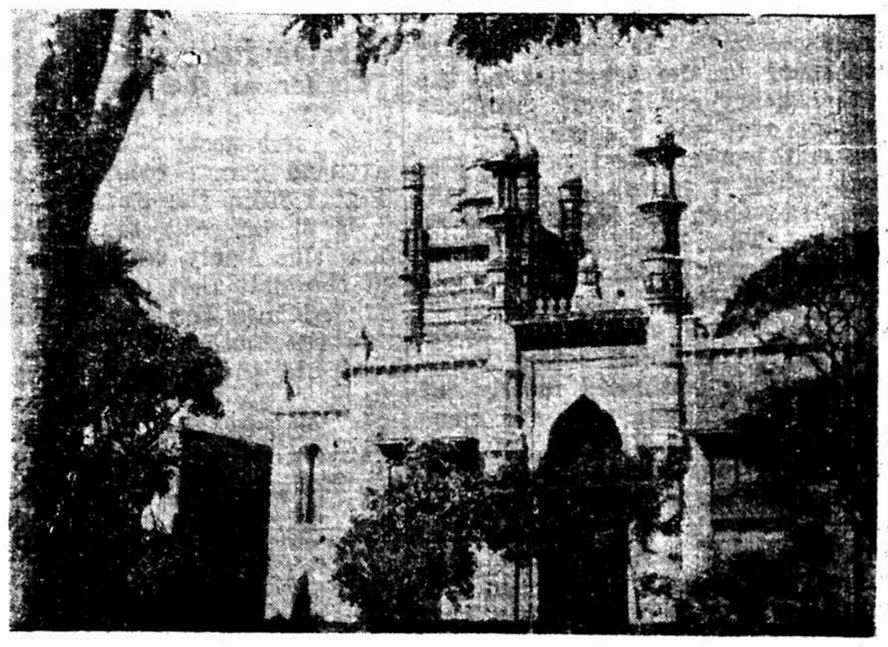
MOPSY by GLADYS PARKER
BUT, MAMMY, YOU SAID FOR ME TO BE HOME BETWEEN TWELVE AND ONE, AND EVEN YOU MUST ADMIT THAT SIX IS JUST HALFWAY BETWEEN !!
8-10

TERCENTENARY OF MADRAS

City Rich With Historical Traditions

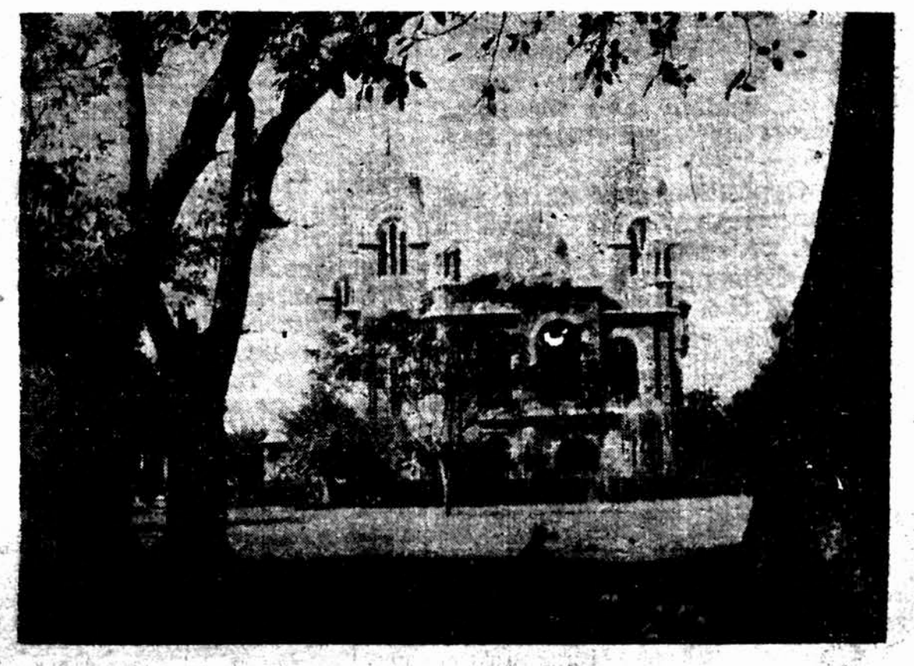
It is now three hundred years since Madras was founded. Though not an ancient city with hoary traditions, Madras is still old enough to be romantic and interesting. Fort St. George was founded before Bombay was ceded to the British or Calcutta founded. It formed the first important territorial acquisition of the British in India. It is the oldest of the three presidential cities. Vestiges of olden times lie scattered throughout the city.

The photographs appearing on this page illustrate the march of these three hundred years.

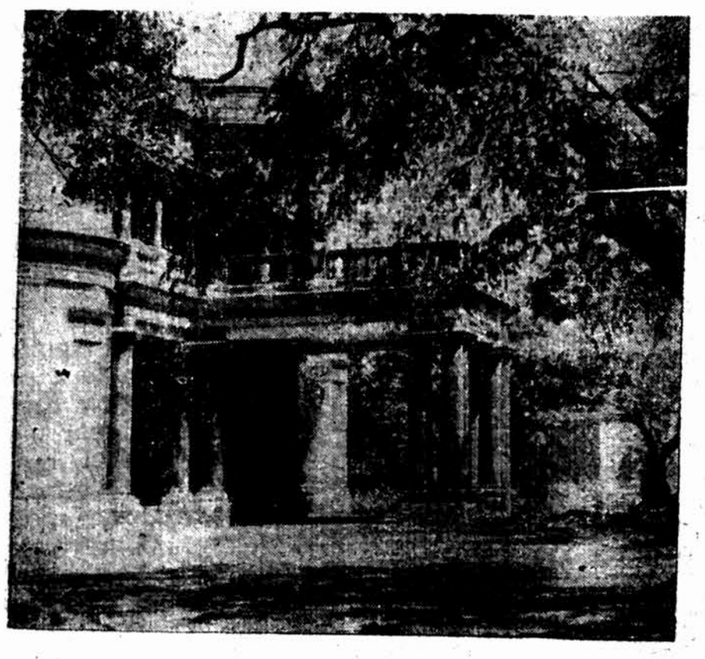


CHEPAUK PALACE:—Once the Palace of the Nawab of Carnatic, now the office of the Board of Revenue.

ST. THOME CATHEDRAL:—A handsome Gothic structure, built in 1893 over a much humbler one that existed before. This church contains a series of memorials to Portuguese pioneers beginning from 1557. It is also said to contain the remains of St. Thomas, the Apostle—who, according to tradition, was murdered near this place.



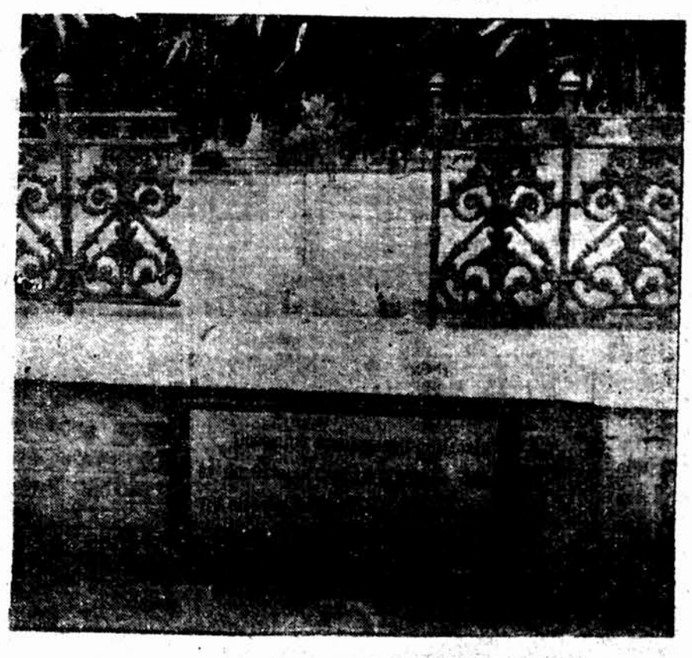
THE SENATE HOUSE FORMERLY, BUT NOW THE ASSEMBLY BUILDING:—These four squat towers remind us of the great educational activity of Madras.



Left.—The Observatory owes its origin to William Petrie, a versatile genius, who was a member of the Council at Fort St. George. This building was erected in 1792 in the time of Charles Oakley, Governor.

Right.—In the compound wall of the High Court which was struck by a shell from the "Emden," the German cruiser, which paid a sudden visit to the Madras harbour during the last War, a slab has been put up in memory of the event.

(Photos by Moorthy Vasan.)



THE MIND OF YOUR CHILD

(Continued From Page 30)

just could not get the exact thing I wanted. So I decided to give it up as a bad job and go home!

Passing Chowpatty Sea Face I happened to glance to my right and I saw a board of the Gandhi Seva Sena at the Adenwala Building, and remembering that they used to have rather nice things in pure khadi, I decided to drop in and try my luck once again.

A Rediscovery

So I went in but on the doorstep I paused an instant. Was I in the right shop? It looked somewhat different for it used to be quite bare and uninviting but now blue and beige curtains adorned the place. On the walls hung two large round black boards on which hung dozens of most attractive bags some of which had belts to match. There were embroidered blouse pieces of Hungarian design, in fine pure Khadi. Strips of embroidered pieces for blouses, children's dresses or tunics in browns, reds black and beige were attractively displayed.

And as I stood there on the door-step, I heard footsteps and a familiar face appeared and came forward to greet me. It was the energetic young lady who looked after the shop and who had transformed it into this attractive and inviting place. She made me sit down and showed me many other things which she very proudly took out of the show-case and numerous drawers. There were table cloths with serviettes to match, tray cloths and cushion covers. Handkerchiefs for men and women in fine khadi and for the women they were worked in multi-coloured crochet borders, while the men's were plainly hemstiched. Guest towels worked in coloured silks and many other useful household article were shown to me and I spent a delightful time buying some of these things.

To those who would like something out of the ordinary I suggest a visit to this rather tiny shop, and I am sure they will not be disappointed.

AMRUTANJAN (Regd.)

CURES ALL ACHES AND PAINS

Sold everywhere

AMRUTANJAN DEPOT.

Bombay & Madras.

DENMARK SEIZED WITH FEAR OF NAZIS

(Continued From Page 4)

ed to estate owners and the middle class farmers. The Social Democratic Party is more homogeneous. It came into existence in the seventies of the last century as a very militant group, and the element of industrial workers and petty traders made it more forceful and go-ahead than the stolid Farmers' Party. This Party is to-day in power in combination with the radicals. There are nine Social Democrats and three Radicals in the Cabinet. The Radical Party is composed mostly of small land holders who are more liberal than the Venstre, but do not accept the socialistic philosophy of the Social Democrats and of intellectuals of the more broad-minded variety who dominate it. They have been the pioneers in the popularising of new thought since the revolution days. The Social Democrats have a strength of 45 per cent. and the Radicals about 15 per cent. in the Parliament. The political complexion of the Social Democratic Party corresponds more or less with the Labour Party of England and the Social Democrats of pre-Hitler Germany.

The Opposition consists of first the conservatives who have a strength of about 20 per cent. in the Parliament. It represents mostly of the large vested interests together with those who have no political ideology. This Party is now supported in the opposition by Venstre, which is curious and needs some explaining.

Secret Of Its Strength

The Social Democrats first came into Power about 1924, the same time as the Labour Party in England, and like its counterpart soon lost the Office. Once again in 1929 when Labour came into Office in England, the Social Democrats in Denmark came into not only the Office, but power as well. And they have retained it without a break since. Mr. Thorvald Stauning, a Social Democrat, has been the Prime Minister these ten years. He is a very urbane looking old gentleman, who suggests more of a pastor than a Premier. The secret of their strength is not the sign of the ignorance or the indifference of the people, but is rather a tribute to the appreciable achievements of the Government. It has done a good deal for their improvement through social legislation. Their main source of strength is the trade unions which have shown a steady upward growth since the early days. Next to the U. S. A and New Zealand, Scandinavia ranks next in the high standard of the general mass of people; they have no congested towns, nor slums; their housing is one of the finest in the world. The unions produce a large mass of literature for the workers' education. Well organised Study Circles and Classes are also conducted by the Workers' Educational Association which maintains a high cultural standard for the workers. Two of the folk high Schools have become Workers' High Schools.

The Social Democrats have no doubt fallen much from their old militancy and moved more to the Right as so often happens when parties come into power. But the party is not of one rigid colour. Its members shade off from the very conservative Social Democracy to pro-communist sympathies. There is a very small Communist Party; but it is still not popular. It has three representatives in the Parliament and hope to send a fourth in the next elections.

Ottawa Pact And After

So far as the Opposition goes, the Conservatives are numerically the strongest; but its real strength comes from the support it gets from the Farmers' Party. It is of interest to understand how this Party which constituted the first Left Government has strayed into the enemy camp. It was the notorious Ottawa Pact that did the trick. When Denmark lost the British Market the farmers were hard hit and many went bankrupt. At this psychological moment, Germany came forward offering to take the Danish Produce if the latter country would take German manufactures. But it quoted disproportionate quotas. Denmark's share of the imports would have to be 25 per cent. more than her exports to Germany. The Danish Government turned this proposal down and incurred the wrath of the farmers who could see nothing beyond their own troubles. Their produce was going to waste and a market had to be found for them at any cost. The Government made some frantic efforts, but they showed more the spirit of exigency rather than an intelligent attempt to unravel the tangle to solve this problem. For they tried to buy up the surplus produce and, not finding any "use" for it, destroyed it. Those were the days when butter was thrown to the pigs in Denmark, while children in countries outside were starved for milk. Some of the politicians, the extreme Left ones, did suggest an alternative to this crazy plan—that of scaling down of the farmers' debt by drastic legislation. But, as the richer farmers were themselves money-lenders the proposal was stoutly opposed by them. Denmark drifted into bad times and the Venstre drifted into the arm of the Conservatives. But the incident had unhealthy repercussions and drove the Government more to the Right in trying to adjust itself to this class, and has now pretty nearly driven it into the grip of Germany.

Another Sudeten Area

When Hitler sent his famous questionnaire to the Scandinavian countries, they met in conference and said a polite "No" to him. They could not have said otherwise. But Denmark went further and concluded a Non-Agression Pact with Germany. To understand this one has to go a little back into history. The Province of Slesvig-Holstein, a Danish possession, was seized by Bismarck in the war of 1864. In the Treaty of Prague (1865), its restitution was guaranteed, but the big statesmen have a way of forgetting to fulfil promises which they do not favour. So it remained with Germany until the close of the war in 1918 when it was finally restored to Denmark. This Province has many of the characteristics of the Sudeten Country. Although the German minorities have been treated better than they would ever have been in their own land, Denmark knows that Slesvig can become another Sudeten overnight. This fear has seized her. It has been further accentuated by the cruise of German battleships and torpedo boats in the Danish waters. One kept running up against these ugly sights at many Danish ports. They looked so incongruous and out of place in this idyllic country which the Danish love to call "Pacifist", with hardly any army worth the name. The fear of Germany overshadows this quiet land to-day and is gradually demoralising its Government. "The Politikan," a Conservative newspaper, attacked the German policy for seizing Czechoslovakia and the German Government succeeded in bringing sufficient pressure on the Danish Government to get the editor of that paper sacked. Public opinion, however, revolted so strongly that he has now been brought back but it is well understood that there is to be no criticism of Germany on the Danish soil, neither by the Danish or by outside nationals. It is obvious that the people are not happy about this Pact. In fact they have a grievance that they were never consulted in the matter for they would not have allowed it. The richer class of farmers, however, are glad to have this Baltic neighbour as a good customer.

There is however a growing dread of the war and almost a settled conviction that Germany may use any pretext to seize first Slesvig-Holstein and next perhaps Denmark itself. Who can say what is in the lap of the gods?

'Modern Miss Nippon

(Continued From Page 5)

and women assert. After ten years in Japan, I can assure my Indian readers that the Japanese husband is often inordinately proud of his wife. But, of course, he does not wear his conjugal affection on his sleeve for domestic cynics to peck at. He is proud of her as a woman, a wife and a mother. And she knows it. What could possibly please a woman more, unless it is holding the conjugal purse-strings as well? This also Japanese wife does, so that her joy is full.

Not A Sign Of Sex Inferiority

But this sartorial appeal is not the only one in which the Japanese girl scores. It often amuses me to hear western men and women ridicule the custom of the Japanese women walking a pace or two behind her husband as a sign of her sex inferiority Yet, the same critics of this will admit of Queen Elizabeth walking behind King George VI, either in Washington or London, and of being crowned on a dais a little lower. But, it is as one of my very human Japanese friends once revealed to me. He said "Yes, you may imagine that the wife is showing her obedience and subjection by walking behind her husband. But, where does the driver of the Western buggy sit, in front or behind the horse? Well, it is just the same with the Japanese wife. She walks behind, it is true, but she is holding, as it were, invisible reins, with which she directs her husband as effectively, if less ostentatiously, as if she led him in Western style by means of a lead tied to a ring through his nose!"

There is sound wisdom and much truth in what my Japanese friend said. The Japanese wife is here the meek one who inherits her husband's earth. In public she seemingly follows, but all the time she leads. In the home she is the family's recognised queen, and is thoroughly con tent with her lot in life. In other words, the Japanese wife is very much like the Japanese Judo wrestler. He gives way in order to defeat his opponent. The Japanese wife gives way, thereby flattering her husband that he is the superior. For this he will pay the price willingly of granting her all he has.

She Is Psychologically Shrewder

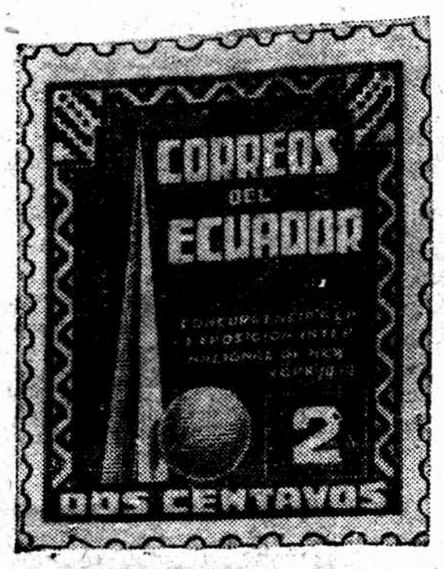
Here the Japanese girl is psychologically shrewder than her western sister. She is shrewder because she still continues to appeal to the remaining spark of chivalry which remains in the brute. This, after all, is nothing more than playing up his superiority complex. Why, her very frailty, as she appears dressed in her kimono, especially if she has her 'haori' at the same time which in hiding her 'obi' on her back gives her the appearance of having a broken spine, or none at all, appeals to man's protective instinct. It is just here that she appeals to man's superior physical strength, and he feels an instinctive desire to do anything and everything for her, though she has no need of his help. At least this is how I feel about the Japanese girl, and I suppose I am no more than a normal representative of the males in Japan. However, Modern Miss Nippon is of a very cussedly independent character, and though her apparent frailty causes menfolk to offer to do so much for her, who will diplomatically refuse and do such a lot herself. But, here again, she merely enhances her worth by her very independence, while seemingly she appears as if she must inevitably lean upon man for all.

Early Mistakes

But coming back to the matter of clothes, the Japanese girl is getting right away from some of the early mistakes she made when first she began to wear 'yofuku.' Just as the western women make mistakes in choosing designs for her Japanese kimono, so the Japanese girl does not even now always quite know what suits her best in western clothes. But, should this be surprising? Do all western women wear what suits them even when they are at home? However, the ratio of mistakes Modern Miss Nippon makes today is very small. She knows above everything what colours suit her. Yes, and she can dress very economically. I am often amazed at the manner in which girls in offices, whose salaries cannot be more than Yen 30 or Yen 40 a month, can manage to dress. They go in for the most part for simple designs and materials. Few Japanese girls can afford to pay for their dresses to be made. But the wonderful Department Stores which Japan now has can supply Japanese standard sizes very cheap. As for the simplicity of the designs and the colours which harmonize as do those in their native kimono, sober simplicity is the key-note of Japanese art, sartorial and all other branches.

I therefore raise my hat to the Japanese girl. She has as many of Cupid's arrows in her quiver as any representave of her sex in the world. So many in fact that had I not married before coming to Japan I know that I should unquestionably have fallen a complete victim to her charms. But it is, alas, now too late! And I suppose that to me, because of my overdose of Eden's wiles, her very inaccessibility is Modern Miss Nippon's greatest appeal of all, until of course I visit India—and then I wonder what will happen to my views?

Stamp Collectors' Corner



Comes this week another of the philatelic galleries that are becoming almost weekly events in stampdom. The principality of Monaco, heretofore distinguished in the minds of the general public only as the scene of the world's most spectacular gambling, now comes forward with tangible evidence that it has a history quite apart from that of its famed casinos.

The postage paper extolling Monaco's early history consists of ten stamps, nine of which present portraits of persons associated with Monacan history. The likenesses are of people who lived in the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Garbed in the gorgeous costumes of the period, male and female alike crowned with flowing tresses, the portraits are exceptionally attractive and open quite a field of research to the history student.

Each stamp is inscribed with the name of the person presented and the dates of his or her reign. Following is a compilation of subjects: 5 centimes plus 5c—Lucien (1505-1523); 10c plus 10c—Honore 11 (1604-1662); 45c plus 25c—Louis 1 (1662-1701), whose wife Charlotte, is pictured on the 70c plus 30c value. Antoine 1 (1701-1713) is portrayed on the 90c plus 35c stamp while the likeness of his wife, Marie de Lorraine appears on the 1 franc plus 1 franc value. Antoine's daughter, Louise Hippolyte, who succeeded him reigned for only eleven months before her death. The 2.25fr. plus 1.25fr. stamp bears her picture while that of her husband, who became ruler when she died is presented on the 2fr. plus 2fr. stamp. He reigned until his death in 1733 and was followed by Honore 11, whose rule was ended in 1793 when French revolutionary factions occupied the tiny state.

The tenth stamp, 5fr. plus 5fr pictures "le Rocher au XVIII S'cle" (The Rock in the Eighteenth Century). The Rock is a fortress, of which the Royal Palace is a part.

The Genoese faimly, Grimaldi to which most of these rulers belonged, held the Monacan territory for nearly 800 years. When Louise Hippolyte died, the house of Grimaldi became extinct, although her husband, Jacques Goyon, count of Matignon and Thorigny, took the name of Grimaldi when he became Monaco's ruling prince. The National Convention, in 1793, annexed Monaco to France, but the principality's independence was restored in 1814 when the royal family resumed its rule.

Revenues from the gambling tables at Monte Carlo are so large that they provide for all Governmental expenses, and the inhabitants are exempt from taxation. Furthermore, their money is protected by a Government edict forbidding citizens of Monaco from gambling at the casinos.

Royal House Of Monaco

By Muriel Nissen

English Saint Honoured

Rescued from historical obscurity to philatelic prominence only a year ago, St. Willibrod is now postally honoured for the second time. Last year Luxembourg issued a stamp set to honour the town of Echternach, where the remains of the saint are interred. Now, in a two-value set, the Netherlands pays homage to him. Willibrod's first important missionary work was carried on in Frisia, a district near the mouth of the Rhine, and his see was established at Utrecht. It is this connection with the history of the Netherlands that occasion this special stamp set commemorating the twelve-hundredth anniversary of the saint's death.

It is interesting to note that authorities disagree as to the exact year in which Willibrod died, some placing it as 738, some as 739. Luxembourg's commemorative stamps were dated 739-1939, but were issued in 1938, while the present series bears the same dates 739-1939

The 5-cent green bears a portrait of the monk, with a ship in the background. On the 12 1/2 cent blue we see him as Bishop of Utrecht and Archbishop of the Frisians.

Willibrod was born in England in 658. He studied at York, then spent twelve years in Ireland. Adopting the life of a missionary he went to North Germany where he was befriended by Pippin of Herstel. Pippin sent the young man to Rome where he was consecrated a bishop. He established his see at Utrecht but when invaders drove him away and burned his abbey, he continued missionary work in Denmark and Helgoland.

St. Willibrod has a special reputation for the cure of epilepsy and St Vitus dance.

New Japanese Stamp

Latest in Japan's series of "modernized" postage stamps is a 50-sen value in olive green depicting the Kinkakaju Temple in Kyoto. This is one of the most famous pavilions in Japan, and is chiefly noted for golden inner walls, reputedly made of solid gold.

Ecuador Honours Fair

Ecuador's participation in the New York World's Fair has been commemorated by postage paper in both the regular postage and air mail series.

The design for the postage set is a reproduction of the trylon and perisphere, there of the Fair, with the inscription: "Concurrencia a la Exposition Internacional de New York. 1939." Values and colours are 2 centavos alive. 5c orange. 10c netramarine 50c slate. 1 sucre red and 2s. dark brown.

On the air-mail stamps appears a merger of North and South American features, with the Empire State Building posed against the snow-capped Andes. Values and colours are: 2c. orange brown, 5c carmine, 10c. blue-gray, '50c olive, 1 sucre bistre, 2s. purple, and 5s. dark grey.

Short Notes

A black overprint changes the value of Lebanon's 4 piastres stamp of the 1937 set. This is a black-brown adhesive portraying President Edde and the new value is 2.50 pl.

The recent set issued by Liechtenstein to commemorate the coronation of Franz Josef 11, the present ruler, is to be released in miniature sheet form. The stamps appear in 20 rappen, 30r and 50r values and each will be printed on a separate sheet with marginal inscriptions made up of the prince's signature and the date "1939."

The 45 aur grey-black stamp recently issued by Iceland to commemorate its participation in the New York World's Fair, has now become part of that country's regular postage paper. The stamp, which reproduces a statue of Thorfinnur Karisefni, reappears in the 2 kronen value, printed in grey-black, with the commemorative inscription omitted.

France has reissued the Jean Charcot 1938 stamp in a new colour and value. Originally released as 65 centimes plus 35c. in red-violet, the adhesive now has a value of 90c plus 35c and is printed in blue-green. The surtax will be applied to the aid of French seamen.

Stamp Teasers

1. The S. S. Pres. Daniel E. Howard is pictured on what stamp?
2. Where is Port Castries, and on what stamp does it appear?
3. A Postmaster-General, A. W. Roos by name, is portrayed on what stamp?
4. A street procession appears on what adhesive?
5. What stamp pictures a horizontally arranged athlete vaulting a bar?

Answers To Last Week's Quiz

1. An Austrian stamp, issued in 1936, pictures a scene in a medical clinic.
2. Newfoundland, in 1910, printed a stamp bearing a portrait of Lord Bacon.
3. Avarua Harbour .. in Penrhyn Island, a stamp of which territory bears a picture of it.
4. In 1933, Sierra Leone issued a picturesque stamp showing a native woman carrying a huge basket of tropical fruit on her head.
5. The allegorical presentation of flight appears on a Lithuanian stamp of 1921.

FULL MOON AND THE WEAK-MINDED

The moon's effect on human beings and trees was discussed by Dr. A. Mirbt, of Sunfield Agricultural Centre, Broom, near Stourbridge.

Talking to a reporter after addressing the conference of the Men of the Trees at Cambridge, he said:

"I am interested in a home for backward children, and we find that epileptics are always more restless and more subject to fits when the moon is at the full.

"Normal human beings are able to throw off the influence of the full moon, but mental disorder weakens the resistance."

BUNA, BY BATA

PRAGUE.—Bata, the well-known footwear maufacturers, are shortly to start making the German variety of artificial rubber called Buna.—Reuter.

TO avoid his little son being laughed at if he expressed any belief in Santa Claus, the father decided to tell him, there was no such person.

"But there is a Santa Claus" said the boy "I saw him at the big shop and he spoke to me."

"Spoke to you." exclaimed the father," "What did he say?"

"Put that blinkin' engine down"!

SOLUTIONS OF THIS WEEK'S PUZZLES

Cryptogram: The cryptogram reads: Mary your sons when you will and your daughters when you can.

Spelling Bee: The words that were misspelled are: Gauge, Glutinous (or gluttonous), Lyric, Tarantula (or tarantella), Grammar, Pharmaceutic, Mathematics, Irrigate, Millionaire, Coincide.

Ships' Rebus: Cutter, Schooner, Bark, Smack.

Scrambled Squares: The words formed in the rectangle are: Horizontal rows top to bottom—Antidote, Carol, Red, Live, Eleven, Arc, We, Let. Vertical rows left to right—Acre, New, Tall, Ideal, Drive, Over, Tone, Elect.

Puzzlistic Archery: Stolid, Solid, Sold, Sod, So, O.

Poetic Pamela: Corn, Ice, Cornice.

Cryptic Monograms: Amazon; Ohio; Utah; Asia.

Animal Maze: Hippopotamus, leopard, coyote, tiger, giraffe, elephant, buffalo, wolf, lion, bear.

S	H	A	M		A	B	A	S		P	L	U	M	S
P	O	L	O		R	A	L	E		A	A	R	O	N
A	L	A	R		C	L	A	R	I	T	Y		R	O
S	E	N	S	E		E	D	I	T	S		F	O	R
		E	N	S		D	E	E		R	I	S	E	
P	A	S		D	A	V	I	S		S	I	N		
A	R	E	S		M	A	N		C	O	L	L	A	R
C	A	M	E	R	O	N		V	I	L	L	A	G	E
T	R	I	V	I	A		B	A	D		E	N	I	D
		T	E	D		M	E	T	E	R		D	O	E
A	V	E	R		B	A	N		R	U	B			
R	E	S		W	A	N	T	S		T	A	M	E	S
I	R		F	A	R	T	H	E	R		D	A	R	E
E	N	T	E	R		L	A	M	E		E	R	I	A
S	E	I	Z	E		E	M	I	T		N	E	S	T

STOP THAT COUGH
Quicker..
Soothe your irritated throat by sucking the only cough drop medicated with the time-tested ingredients of Vicks VapoRub.
VICKS MEDICATED COUGH DROP

A BEAUTIFUL FACE - BUT
unfortunately disfigured by ugly white spots and patches! How can you endure such blemishes when—

LEUCODERMA
—Can definitely be cured in a few weeks At Home! Write for interesting treatise. LEPROSY also cured. Literature FREE.
SOLE DISTRIBUTORS:-
KAMALA WORKS, Panchpota, Bengal

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

HE had a bad cold, and decided to consult a doctor.

"Is the doctor in?" he whispered hoarsely to the pretty maid who answered his ring.

"No," she whispered, "come on in."

* * * *

A man had invited a business acquaintance to play a round of golf with him. The guest, who was a very pompous individual, was also a poor player and hacked up the turf with each stroke.

After he had carried away an unusually generous portion with his iron, he turned to his host and said:

"You know, I don't care particularly for the game but I like the glorious open country hereabouts."

"Quite," replied the other as he surveyed the scarred ground. "But do you mind closing up the open country as we go along?"

* * * *

IT'S the greatest unsolved problem of every modern schoolboy why the dead languages were never buried properly.

* * * *

KISHPAW—The way of the transgressor is hard.

Cutlip—Yes, but the trouble is that it is generally hard on somebody else.

* * * *

PHOTOGRAPHER (to foreman): Can I take a photograph of your men at work?"

Foreman: "Yes, if you get a chance."

* * * *

"HOW to be popular at home," reads a headline. We know. Just give your wife the "go-buy."

* * * *

GEORGE—I always do my hardest work before breakfast.

Fred—What's that?

George—Getting up.

* * * *

A small boy was asked in school to compare the adjective "little."

"Little smaller, nothing at all," was his prompt answer.

* * * *

MEDICAL Examiner: What would you do in the case of a person eating poisonous mushrooms?

Would-be Doctor: Recommend a change of diet.

* * * *

A spectator at a cricket match was disgusted with the players, and turning to the man sitting next to him, he said; "Fancy putting on a rotten bowler like that."

"Well," was the angry reply, "it's better than your old straw hat, anyway."

* * * *

TEACHER—Can any of you tell me the difference between lightning and electricity?

Tommy—Yes, sir, we don't have to pay for lightning.

HIS wife was reading aloud a newspaper account of a fashionable wedding.

"It says the bride and bridegroom will spend the honeymoon motoring in different parts of the British Isles."

"Ah," he murmured. "It's started as early as that, has it?"

* * * *

WILLIE: There was a thief in our house last night.

Teacher: What did your father do under the circumstances?

Willie: He wasn't under the circumstances, he was under the bed.

* * * *

"WHAT does the modern craze for wearing shorts show us?" inquires a doctor. Knees, of course.

* * * *

TWO ministers were comparing notes. "I have three hundred and odd members in my congregation," said one. "I have over four hundred, all odd," replied the other.

* * * *

A page-boy passed through the lobby of the exclusive hotel.

"Young man," remonstrated the manager, sternly, "you should know that it is against the rules of this hotel for an "employe" to whistle while on duty."

"I'm not whistling, sir," replied the "employe." "I'm paging somebody's dog."

A businessman was very keen on having proficient clerks in his employ. Before a clerk could enter his office he was required to pass a written examination on his knowledge of business. At one examination one of the questions was: "Who formed the first company?"

A certain bright youth was a little puzzled at first at this but was not to be floored. He wrote: "Noah successfully floated a company while the rest of the world was in liquidation." He passed.

* * * *

MRS. Brown had recently acquired a dog and was proudly demonstrating his good points to a friend.

"I know he's not what you would call a pedigree dog," she said, "but no tramp or beggar can come near the house without his letting us know about it."

"What does he do?" asked her friend. "Bark the house down?"

"No; he crawls under the sofa."

* * * *

"LISTEN, young fellow, the man who wishes to marry my daughter must have bright prospects. Whatever his trade or profession, he must have plenty of opportunity for advancement. Now what have you to say for yourself in that respect?"

"Plenty, sir. I'm just the chap. My present position is the lowest in my firm."

THE nut got out of bed at 2 a.m.

He threw a robe over his pyjamas and galloped two flight of stairs to the landlord's apartment.

He rapped sharply. No answer. He knocked again and again. Finally the door opened. A sleepy-eyed landlord stuck his head out.

"Well," he demanded. "What do you want?"

The other took a deep breath.

"I just want to inform you," he said, "that I won't be able to pay the rent this month."

The landlord held his head.

"Is that why you woke me in the middle of the night?" he howled. "Couldn't you tell me that in the morning?"

The nut nodded.

"Certainly," he admitted. "But why should I worry alone?"

* * * *

"THAT'S lucky!" said the new maid, dropping a dish of stewed prunes on the floor.

"Lucky! Good Heavens, girl, what is there lucky in that?" cried her mistress.

"I don't like stewed prunes, mum."

* * * *

AFTER listening for the usual damaging comparison between the girls of to-day and the girls of years ago, pert Miss Teenage remarked: "Well, if they were all so darned innocent, how did they know when to blush?"

Our Humorist At Large

"Yes. As soon as I got in the 'all a feller comes up and says to me—'Are you clairveyant?' Clare nothing, I says. My name's 'Ellen 'Igga and don't you forget it."

"You're late to-night."

"Yes! Teacher made me stop and find the lowest common denominator."

"Oh! did 'e. Well the next time its lowest let some one stop and find it!"

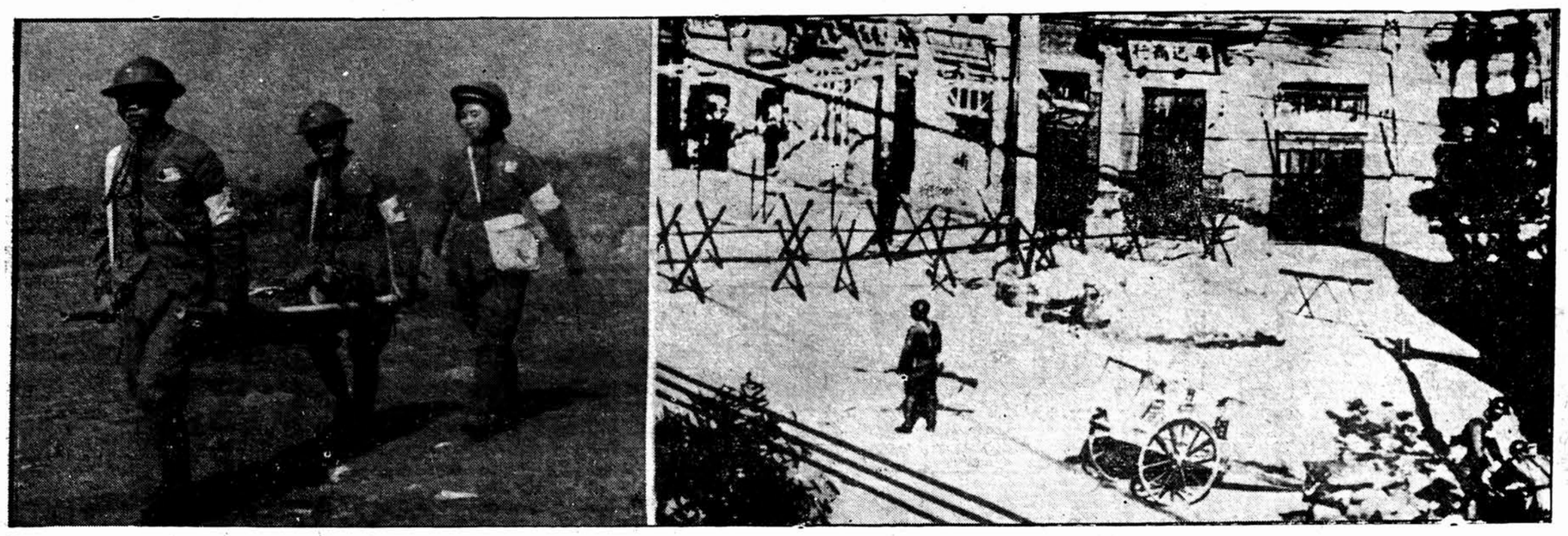
Office boy: "The Guvnor wants these bound in leather."

"Does he want them done in Morocco?"

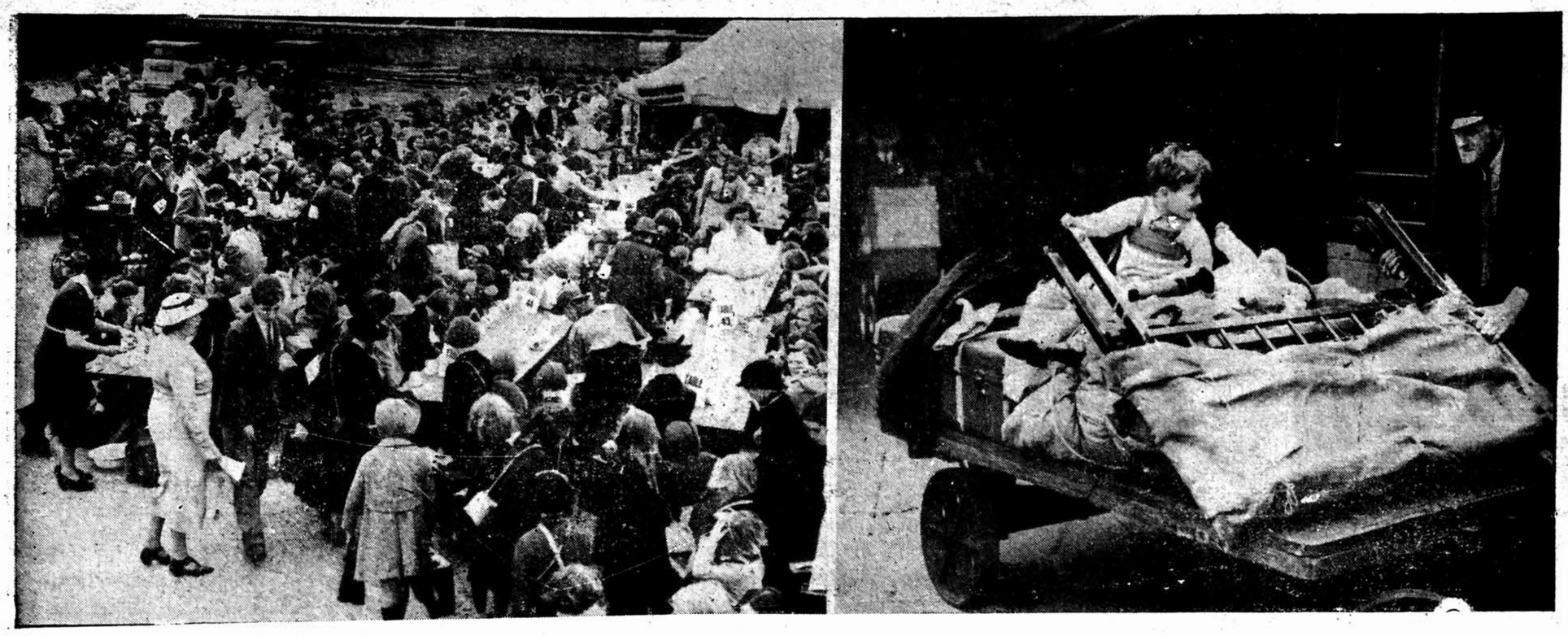
'Course 'e don't, 'E wants them done 'ore".

THE
Bombay Samachar
A GUJERATI DAILY NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING
Single Copy One Anna
For Rates of Advertisements and Subscription apply to the Manager, "The Bombay Samachar", Red House, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.

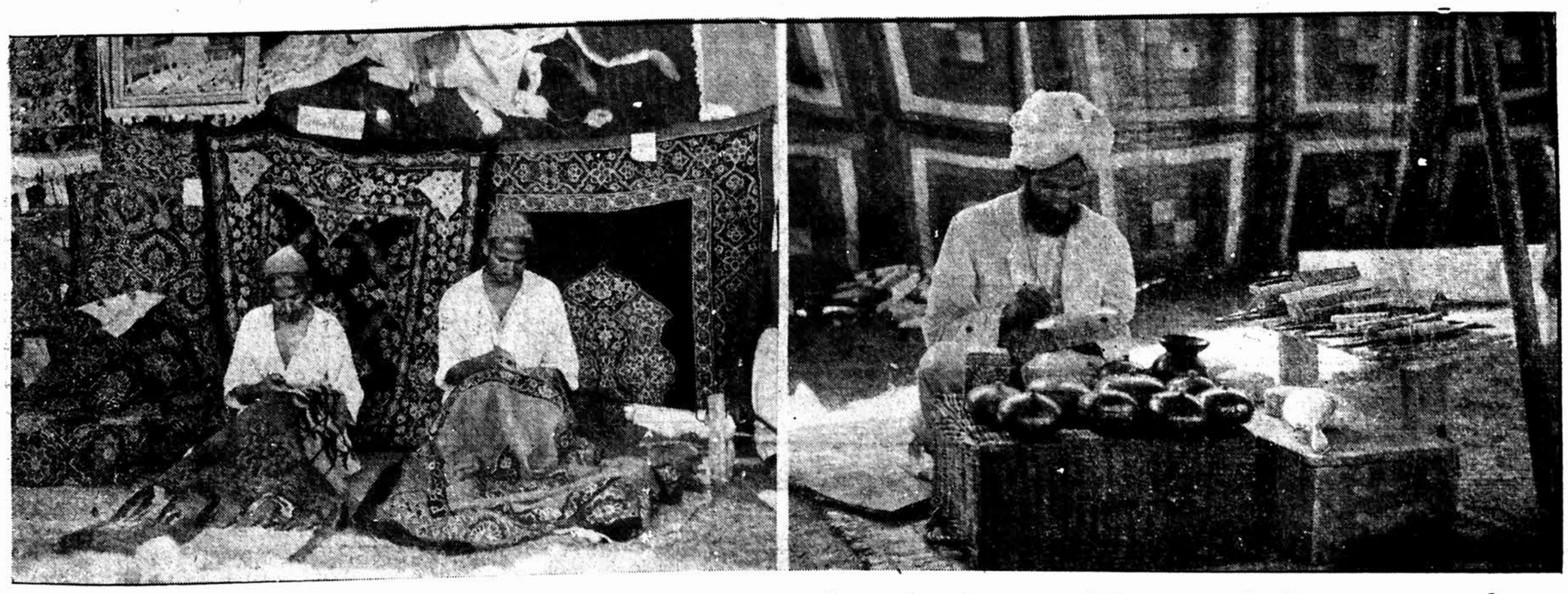
(Left) Chinese youth collecting money for defence of their country. (Right) Chinese guerrilla commanders looking at banners snatched from Japanese.



(Left) Chinese orderly girls are carrying a wounded soldier. (Right) Japanese blockade in International Settlement at Shanghai.



(Left) Some of the thousands of children who have been evacuated from London are seen here at a Distribution Centre. (Right). One of the youngsters leaving Waterloo. He took his own cot, bedding and toys with him and saw it safely into the luggage van.



Kashmir's beautiful arts and crafts are well represented at the State Exhibition which was recently opened at Srinagar. At the left, Gubba-making is being shown, while at the right a papier-machie worker is seen drawing designs on a box.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

REGD. NO. B. 1055

LUCKY NUMBER

September 24, 1939.

No. 385007

Dangers of Impure Blood

★

In LIQUID OR TABLET form of all Chemists and Bazaars. Rs. 2.8 per bottle.

The root cause of most diseases is impure blood.

If you suffer from skin Disease, Ulcers, Sores, Glandular Trouble, Boils, Rashes, Bad Legs, Rheumatism, Painful Joints, etc.---you MUST remove the CAUSE by purifying the blood. Clarke's Blood Mixture is the foremost and genuine blood purifier, healer and tonic. It will restore your health and vitality.

CLARKE'S
ORIGINAL
BLOOD PURIFYING MEDICINE
BLOOD MIXTURE
REGD TRADE MARK

Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by KE SARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.